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DAILY REPORT

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EDITORIAL IN MESUESI CONDEMNS SERB CHAUVINISM

AU261930 Tirana ATA in English 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

["The Terror and Persecutions by the Big-Serbs Cannot Subdue the Traditions and Culture of the Albanians in Kosovo" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 26 August, (ATA)--Under the title: "The Terror and Persecutions by the Big-Serbs Cannot Subdue the Traditions and Culture of the Albanians in Kosovo," the newspaper MESUESI, organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture, publishes today an editorial, which reads among others:

An expression of the denationalising policy, of humiliation and, indeed, of open denigration of the national culture and traditions of the Albanian people who live in Yugoslavia are also the attempts by the big-Serbs to find the "cause" of March and April demonstrations. For some months now, singing in a single chorus they have stated and continued to state that an "external" hand lies on their foundtions, that instigators of the "anti-Yugoslav" elements have allegedly been also the Albanian pedagogues and professors of the Tirana University who have delivered lectures at the Pristina University and the artistic ensembles from the P. S. R. of Albania who have given performances in Kosovo and other republics of Yugoslavia. The big-Serbs want to kill two birds with a single stone. They want to denigrate both the Albanian culture and the best national traditions and to hide the real political, ideological, economic and historic causes of the outburst of the powerful protests on the part of the Albanian population, and, in the first place, by the youth and students. In fact the big-Serbs killed no bird at all. The truth cannot be covered with slanders and false and groundless statements.

After quoting facts released by the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG itself which admitted the constant reduction of the number of the pedagogues of the Tirana University who have given lectures in Pristina and that they represented only 1.6 percent of the total number of the pedagogues in the Pristina University during the school year 1980-1981, or the other fact that the Yugoslav press has written about correct behavior of the artistic ensembles from Albania, the editorial turns down as groundless and absurd the slanders by the big-Serbs. It writes further on:

The big-Serbs accuse the Albanian pedagogues and professors who have delivered lectures at the Pristina University as well as our artistic-cultural ensembles which have given performances in Kosovo and Macedonia, Montenegro and elsewhere in Yugoslavia for the mere reason that they want to present the development of Albanian language, Albanian literature and history, our national culture, integral part of which are also history, literature and culture of the Albanian population living in Yugoslavia.

While for propaganda consumption, the Yugoslavs pose themselves as defenders of Helsinki Conference, the editorial continues further on, in their practical activity they themselves trample underfoot and violate the charter approved in Helsinki. It is known that, besides others, the Helsinki Conference had at its center the "Peaceful Cooperation", the "Free Circulation of Ideas", "The Development of Cultural Relations Among Different Countries", "Defence of Human Rights", etc. How does Yugoslavia abide by these principles by using violence and savage terror against the Albanian population in Kosovo and elsewhere, by persecuting, imprisoning and sentencing from 10-15 years in jail the Albanian teachers because they speak of the past history of the Albanian nation, the struggles waged by Scanderbeg or the efforts displayed by the patriots of our national revival to protect the Albanian language? By slandering against the pedagogues of the Tirana University and preventing any contact between the cultural, educational and scientific institutions of Kosovo with the PSR of Albania it is clear that the Serb chauvinists are afraid of the Albanian history and culture, the progressive traditions and ideas of the Albanian people. Therefore, when the question of the "circulation" of ideas and national Albanian culture arises, then there exist no commitment, no conference, no Helsinki charter in regard to them.

As for the bourgeois ideas, the most decadent currents, even fascist ones, Yugoslavia, according to the Helsinki Charter, has flung the door wide open.

The Yugoslavs make a fuss also on the need of the alleged development of Albanological Sciences, they conduct even some seminars for demagogical purposes, but on the other hand, they seek to cut any contact with the professors and scientists, with the Albanologists from the PSR of Albania. Do not such actions express the aim of the big-Serb chauvinists to cut any spiritual relation between the Albanian brothers of the same blood of Kosovo and the PSR of Albania? Does not this speak of the fact that by seeking to completely separate the Albanian population living in Kosovo and other areas of Yugoslavia from their brothers in the PSR of Albania, from the cultural and spiritual ties with Albania, they aim at denying and liquidating the spiritual national values of the Albanian population in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia.

The putting of such questions is quite legitimate. But will the Albanian intelligentsia in Kosovo and other parts of Yugoslavia accept this situation? They have clearly given the answer to this question through all their struggle and efforts for national affirmation, they once more gave it also through their March and April demonstrations this year when they asked for the rights formally recognized to them by the constitution, but denied in practice. And now, the editorial of the newspaper MESUESI concludes, despite the savage attack by big-Serb chauvinism which seeks to maim the culture, language, traditions and everything that has to do with the national affirmation of the Albanians of Kosovo and other parts in Yugoslavia, the Albanian intelligentsia, for certain, will know how to defend its just cause, how to preserve and further develop the historical and cultural traditions, the spiritual national asset.

LLESHI, SHEHU GREET ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU221446 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers and personally, we convey to the Romanian people greetings and best wishes for the development and further progress of their country. May the relations of friendship between our two peoples develop continually.

BASHKIMI MARKS ROMANIA'S LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU261803 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 23 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Important Historic Event for Romania"]

[Text] The date 23 August 1944 marks a memorable event in the history of the Romanian people, the overthrow of Antonescu's fascist military dictatorship and the country's liberation from the foreign fascist yoke. In the summer of 1944, the antifascist, patriotic and progressive forces, with the communists leading them, having considerably increased their resistance and activity, moved on to armed uprising against fascism and reaction. The liberation struggle of the Romanian people joined the great struggle waged by the Red Army led by Stalin and that of the other antifascist peoples of Europe, which were now engaged in a successful offensive against the Hitlerite beasts and were dealing them mortal blows.

The victory of 23 August 1944 opened up new prospects for Romania, creating opportunities for economic and social transformations, but this victory was only further consolidated on 30 December 1947, when the Romanian people overthrew the monarchy and proclaimed the People's Republic. This memorable event was also a severe blow against the internal reaction, as well as against the diabolical plans of the foreign enemies of the Romanian people, who had done their utmost to sabotage their efforts to preserve the victories attained and advance toward progress and independent national development.

Romania inherited backwardness and difficulties from the past as a result of the antipopular policies of the reactionary regimes in power, which had opened up all the gates to foreign capital. The imperialist powers had thus transformed Romania into a source of cheap raw materials and manpower and, simultaneously, into a base for conspiracies against other countries. However, following the country's liberation, great economic and social changes took place, transforming Romania into an economically developed country. New branches were created such as the power industry, the electronics industry, the chemical industry and so forth, which became a powerful base for the country's industrialization. Considerable results have also been attained in the fields of science, education and culture. Work is in progress to set up new industrial projects, to produce more machinery and equipment, to fully utilize the country's resources.

The Albanian people have always supported the just struggle of the Romanian people in defending their national independence against the intentions and plots of both the old and new imperialists. On this memorable day, the Albanian people convey to the Romanian people their best wishes for the prosperity and progress of their country, wishing that the friendly relations between our two peoples may develop continuously.

EXPORTS EXPECTED TO NEARLY DOUBLE IN 5-YEAR PLAN

AU261531 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Exports Will be Almost Two Times Larger During the 7th Five-Year Plan as Against the 6th Five-Year Plan"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 26 August (ATA)--The hitherto achievements by the working collectives of different districts of Albania in the realisation of the tasks for export have become a sound basis to turn into reality the tasks of 1981 and of the whole five-year plan.

In the recent years, both the quantity of commodities for foreign markets and their quality has kept increasing and improving in Albania, something that has brought about also the increase of the demands for these commodities. This increase of export is clear evidence of the further development of socialist economy in Albania.

Exports recorded a perceptible increase during the last five year plan. The structure of commodities witnessed a perceptible improvement. In this way the specific weight of the manufactured goods for export increased. The range of new articles for export increased as well. The branches of industry and mining represented the main weight.

The draft directives of the 7th Five-Year Plan 1981-1985 foresee, just like for all other sectors of people's economy, also for foreign trade a great increase of the commodities for export.

The export of the commodities in 1985 as against 1980 will increase by 56-58 per cent and for the 5 years taken together, it will be almost 2 times larger as compared with the previous five-year plan. The structure of the commodities for export will further improve during the 7th Five-Year Plan. Oil, electric power, minerals, etc, will occupy an important place. Likewise, the export of traditional commodities, which have been welcomed in the foreign markets, will increase.

DEPUTY PREMIER STAMENOV DIES 'SUDDENLY' 26 AUG

AU261828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] On 26 August 1981, Stamen Tsvetkov Stamenov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of metallurgy and mineral resources and National Assembly member, died suddenly.

Born on 15 September 1922 in Praveshka Lukavitsa, Sofia Okrug, in a poor peasant's family, Stamen Stamenov joined the people's revolutionary struggle early. After the victory of the socialist revolution, Stamen Stamenov developed and asserted himself as an active builder of the socialist society, a noted party, state and economic figure, and a tireless fighter in the development of the vital Bulgarian-USSR friendship. He made a significant contribution to increasing the scientific level of construction in Bulgaria. He was the author of many scientific works and innovations in the area of construction materials and articles. He made a significant contribution to the accelerated development of Bulgaria's mineral and energy resources.

For his antifascist activity and great merit in the construction of socialism, Stamen Stamenov was awarded the Georgi Dimitrov, People's Republic of Bulgaria--first degree, and two gold People's Labor orders, as well as many other decorations.

A wonderful man and communist has left our ranks forever, at the peak of his creativity and ability. Stamen Stamenov was an inspired builder of new Bulgaria and ardent fighter for the triumph of socialism and communism.

We pay respect to his bright memory!

Signed: BCP Central Committee, National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

DAILIES ENDORSE AFGHAN GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL

AU261145 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 26 Aug 81

["A Constructive Initiative of Importance"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 26 Aug (BTA)--A political initiative of exclusively great importance for resolving the crises that occurred about Afghanistan--this is how the RABOTNICHESKO DELO leader describes the declaration of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan which has been dismissed [as received] by the BAKHTAR agency. The wide response to the declaration in the very first hours of its publication, the newspaper underlines, is due to its constructive spirit and realism which are seen through the whole content of this document. The declaration is a genuine programme for doing away with the tension in the region, for promoting the ties with the neighbouring countries and peoples. It specifies the ways through which the chief aim--the political settlement of the crises--can be achieved.

Preserving the key moments of the proposal made by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan on May 14 last year, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, that the present proposal of the Afghan Government renders an account of both the current political reality in the region and some new moments which are of direct impact on the situation here, as, for example, Mr Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for discussing the questions about Afghanistan alongside with the questions related to ensuring peace and security in the whole region.

To counterbalance the efforts made by the reactionary forces to crush the Afghan revolution, in contrast to all malevolent attacks on the part of the Western propaganda and the Beijing hegemonists, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is now once again proposing an explicit and realistic programme which, if implemented by all the parties concerned, is to be a guarantee for the security in the region, an article treating the same subject in ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME reads in part.

The newspaper of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union writes, that the Afghan Government's proposals proceed from the fact that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has no contradictions with their neighbours Iran and Pakistan which could not be overcome through peaceful negotiations based on good will.

BCP RECEIVES 90TH ANNIVERSARY FRATERNAL GREETINGS

Greetings From Spanish CP

AU261156 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has received the following telegram from the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of the BCP's founding, the Spanish communists convey to you our fraternal greetings and wishes for greater successes in your work for making socialist Bulgaria an even more prosperous and progressive country.

Our two parties, whose histories are full of heroic struggles led by such eminent figures as Georgi Dimitrov and Dolores Ibarruri, are united by strong, deep and friendly ties which we believe will continue to develop for the benefit of our common goals--peace, democracy and socialism.

In expressing once again our deep feelings of friendship and solidarity with you, we ask you, dear comrades, to accept our communist greetings.

CPUSA Greetings

AU261430 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has received the following telegram from the CPUSA Central Committee:

Dear comrades, the CPUSA congratulates you and all Bulgarians on the 90th anniversary of the founding of the BCP.

The 90th anniversary of your party coincides with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state. This confirms the BCP's role as heir and continuer of the best traditions of the progressive forces in Bulgarian society.

Founded under the banner of revolutionary Marxism on 2 August 1891, your glorious party adopted Marxism from its very emergence as its own ideology, following a course of class struggle for the fulfillment of its historic mission--to found a Bulgarian socialist state.

The 90th anniversary of your party's historic struggle has inscribed in the annals of Bulgarian history examples of the successful fulfillment of your program, strategy and tactics that decisively united the efforts of the broad strata of the people and the workers class to liberate Bulgaria from foreign and domestic oppression, to protect its national independence and later to pursue a course of joint action in the struggles. Thus the foundations for building a socialist Bulgaria were laid.

During World War II your party organized a large nationwide movement aginst fascism and capitalism, which included all social strata of the people in the struggle.

A supreme expression of this joint action--a basic chamcteristic of your Marxist-Leninist party, which has survived the hardships of history--was the foundation of the National Fatherland Front.

The maturity shown by your party during these past struggles, together with the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union, made Bulgaria a shining example of the successes of socialism.

Your party's 90th anniversary illustrates your resolute class stand, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the political struggle against dogmatism and political distortions. This is clearly shown in your party's loyalty to internationalism, in your strong links with the masses, in the strengthening and development of all forms of socialist democracy and in the scientific-technical revolution in your country, which is in conformity with the general laws of socialist development and with the Bulgarian national traditions.

On this noteworthy occasion, we join the whole of progressive mankind which is expressing its respect for the contributions of your party's leadership and for the great son of the Bulgarian people, the courageous Georgi Dimitrov. During the dark days of the fascist offensive, Dimitrov, who at that time was in the den of the beast, challenged the fascist murderers and unmasked their crimes, for which they were later rightly punished by the antifascists. With his struggle Dimitrov helped to inspire the millions of people who have risen up against military power and destroyed it.

The world will never forgive the fascist criminals and will never forget the heroic deeds of the Bulgarian communist Georgi Dimitrov.

Loyal to the legacy of Georgi Dimitrov and under the leadership of your Central Committee led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the BCP has given examples of selfless loyalty to the great cause of the world proletariat by building a developed socialist society in close friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

On your party's 90th anniversary, we also express our pride in your continuous all-round progress in building socialism and your resolute, confident and optimistic progress toward a developed socialist society and communism.

Your country and people today are a great power in the world popular movement toward peace and friendship among all countries.

Our people in the United States are waging a sharp struggle with the embittered ruling capitalist class, which is doomed and which believes it can pull itself out of the present crisis at the expense of the people's well-being and world peace. By using the state power concentrated in the hands of the designated executive organ--the Reagan administration--it is trying to deprive the U.S. people of the political and socioeconomic achievements won during long class struggles against the exploitors. This class strives to utilize our country's wealth, science and technology for military threats and nuclear disaster. The Reagan administration's offensive in the country is accompanied by actions aimed at aggression, counterrevolution, subversion, destabilization of governments and terrorism organized against the peace-loving peoples in the world, and particularly against the most progressive forces struggling for peace and the socialist countries. This administration is trying to fan anti-Sovietism and antisocialism as well as a war psychosis against the socialist countries and the peoples struggling for peace and national liberation.

The response of the majority of our people is expressed by rejecting the madness of the ruling class, which madness is caused by their despair. This militant stand, which is expressed in mass actions against Reagan's program, is strengthening the faith in the ability of our people, and in the most militant part of them, to impose on the U.S. ruling class a course that is in keeping with the domestic and international reality, which calls for detente, peaceful negotiations, cooperation with the peace-loving people in the world and primarily with the most consistent and active defenders of the world peace--the Soviet Union and the socialist world.

On the occasion of this festive event we fraternally embrace you and wish you continued success in fulfilling the 12th BCP Congress decisions.

We express confidence in the future development of the sound friendly and fraternal relations between our parties based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

SOLIDARITY RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLISH SITUATION

Growth of Criminality

LD261254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Poland: The sociopolitical weekly RZECZYWISTOSC, in its last issue, confirmed the considerable growth of criminality in the country. It published, without a commentary, a list of cases in which members of the public security force were attacked or when it was impossible for them to carry out their duty. In only 5 days there were 37 such cases in which 1 member was killed and bodily harm was caused to 7 of them. In eight cases, a wild and aggressive crowd of people prevented intervention by security officials.

A crowd prevented two members from detaining a thief stealing costume jewelry in Dabrowa Gornicza, and in Jarocin, in a similar case, police were grossly insulted.

In Piekary Slaskie, 150 men prevented public security officials from detaining a spectator, and in Pikule, two youths provoked a fight in a restaurant in which two members were badly beaten up.

As is clear from the report published in RZECZYWISTOSC, the majority of people attacking members of the security force are members of Walesa's trade unions.

'Subversive Activity'

AU261038 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Jiri Jakoubek commentary: "Provocations by 'Solidarity'..."]

[Text] A simple comparison of two statements suffices. Lech Walesa, the leader of "Solidarity": "He who is first to give people food will prevail. It will be us who will win this whole war." The Paris paper LE MATIN: "If all Poles do not get to work, they will not be able to expect much help."

These statements get under one's skin. Who is to give people food and who is to see to it that all Poles work? And who will free the country from its debts of $27 billion in the West? The PZPR's main objective after its recent ninth congress is to achieve a political solution to the crisis in the country by taking energetic action against anarchy, chaos and disorganization of social and economic life caused by certain elements and groups in "Solidarity" that have their basis in imperialist centers. It is making positive proposals to the government, and is its mainstay. However, the government's proposals aimed at resolving the economic and political situation in the country--which would not only meet the Polish people's demands but would also mobilize them for work toard improving the situation and thus also toward enhancing Poland's international standing and trust abroad in its commitments--do not at all suit "Solidarity" in its struggle for power. To be able to pursue its policy in muddy waters, "Solidarity" needs precisely unrest, chaos and a constant tough confrontation with the government, because it realizes that its position among the people will be increasingly unstable.

The latest events have elicited great nervousness in the "Solidarity" leadership circles. For example, after the printers' strike Lech Walesa declared: "About one-third of our union's members have become hesitant. Some members are scared by the economic situation. We must win those people back. We will regain our authority as a union when we give people food, cigarettes and so forth." But an increasing number of upright Poles are asking today who will produce this when "Solidarity," for example, prevents people from working during strikes or on Saturdays.

Moreover, "Solidarity" dislikes the attitude of the great majority of the 20,000 employees of the Katowice steelworks who disapprove of the witchhunt against their general director.

These examples make it evident that "Solidarity"--at variance with social interests--deliberately engages in subversive activity against the PZPR and government's measures designed to lead Poland out of its profound crisis.

Work Rhythm Diverted

LD250850 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 25 Aug (CETEKA)--The effort to reestablish the usual rhythm in work in Poland is strengthening, the daily RUDE PRAVO noted today.

Last Saturday, which was a normal working day in a number of Polish factories and enterprises, useful work was done for the whole society. On the first shift, for instance, 120,673 tons of coal were mined to be used in agriculture, industry and energy plants.

The daily pointed out a number of examples of good organizational work of some party organs and factory organizations but said that these promising features contrast with new political provocations of "Solidarity", and with persistent and intentional diverting people of their useful work, frustrating thus all initiative and resolve of the working people to reestablish a normal working rhythm and to lead Poland out of its difficult economic crisis.

RUDE PRAVO ON SHORTCOMINGS IN COAL PRODUCTION

AU261314 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

["(KM)-(TRH)-(VC)"-signed report: "What the Coal Industry Needs: On the Preparation of Coal Reserves for the Winter Period"]

[Summary] "In view of the suppliers' considerable debts to our decisive extraction facilities, it can be said that many suppliers are not worrying themselves about task fulfillment with regard to the coal industry. There is a shortage of small things like gaskets, but also of extraction and transportation means, to say nothing of spare parts. Complicated negotiations usually end with barren promises, helping nobody."

We do not know what kind of winter we will have this year. The carefree attitude of certain suppliers to our coal industry is out of place.

In view of the increasingly complicated extraction conditions, the enterprises of the Ostrava-Karvina mining concern require the effective assistance of metallurgists, engineers and power engineers, of branches with the highest coal, coke and power consumption. Particularly the insufficient fulfillment, or nonfulfillment, of the metallurgists' commitments toward the Ostrava-Karvina mines is of considerable concern.

Instead of 120 tons of castings for spare parts for the coal preparation plants, the Vitkovice steel workers have confirmed the delivery of merely 50 tons; even so, they have failed to deliver even 1 kilogram. Steel workers from the Poldi-Kladno works are not delivering the drill steel they had promised; in order to avoid cutting down the work in mine entry preparation, we will have to start importing steel for the Ostrava-Karvina mines with foreign currency.

The Klement Gottwald Nova Huta plant has failed to deliver more than 300 tons of pipes for draining the entries of mines and for distibuting compressed air, despite all the confirmed contracts. The Nova Hut plant is also not fulfilling its deliveries of mine rails, or of shaped iron for the 'construction of Ostrava-Karvina mines' enterprise, thus threatening the satisfaction of demands for coking and power coal.

The "EZ" electric works Prague enterprise is lagging in the assembly of power equipment for the Antonin Zapotocky Orlov mine, which should enable the CKD Praha enterprise to test the extraction and other machinery in the new extraction tower. If the situation does not improve, this year the miners will extract 30,000 tons of coal less.

The North Bohemian brown coal mines in Most have a shortage of spare parts; their deliveries, too, are lagging, so that "considerable difficulties exist in ensuring the operations of electric locomotives, "several hundred of which directly affect coal extraction and the removal of the overburden. The former supplier, Mez Postrelmov works, stopped producing the spare parts in 1980. The orders of the Most mines for 1981 amounted to Kcs3.5 million; but despite extensive negotiations even on the highest level, the orders have remained unconfirmed. "The operation capacity of electric locomotives in the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan is threatened, thus endangering the fulfillment of production tasks."

"Another grave problem is the shortcomings in deliveries of spare parts, instruments and tools. Here the supplier is the Technomat machine and tool sales enterprise, which ensures the distribution of the produced types on all all-state basis. The shortage of spare parts has been in evidence for several years," and the numerous negotiations even on the highest level have not yielded satisfactory results.

"Similar difficulties are in evidence in ensuring deliveries from the Mototechna enterprise. Due to the permanent shortage of spare parts and accessories for the T-148, T-183, Skoda 706 and Praga V3S vehicles, many of them have been taken out of operation."

"Serious breakdowns also occur in spare parts deliveries for the DH 103 excavators from the Vitkovice economic production unit. A similarly serious situation exists in deliveries of engineering metallurgy products from the Skoda, Vitkovice and Sigma economic production units," where the requirements have not been fulfilled for a number of years. "The results of negotiations on deliveries in 1982 are unsatisfactory and do not ensure the needs for maintaining technological equipment." All negotiations on fully ensuring the 1981 deliveries, even on the highest level, have also been unsatisfactory.

In the East Bohemian coal mines in Male Svatonovice, an enterprise of the Kladno carboniferous mining concern, "the greatest difficulties are caused by the shortage of suitable extraction technology, especially of high-output combines and advancing supports." There is also a lack of specialized machinery for work uphill and in stone. The Optimit Odra plant has confirmed the delivery of only 410 rubber packing rings, instead of the 2,600 rings ordered. The Technometra Praha plant has confirmed an order of merely 1,315 hydraulic hoses, instead of the 3,520 needed; and so far has delivered only 420. The Rempo Pardubice plant is not fulfilling the deliveries of protective working accessories and sealing rubber.

The Klement Gottwald mining concern enterprise in Libusin has a chronic shortage of lifting jacks. This year the Technomat Praha plant has delivered only 20 of the 200 1.6 and 3.2-ton jacks ordered. The situation in deliveries of metal drills for the repairing machinery is similar; the machinery and tool sales enterprise in Prague is delivering only 10-30 percent of the amounts needed. "Both the heavy engineering work in Banska Bystrica and the Rempo Praha enterprise have totally refused to comply with the demand for high-pressure hoses with metal endings for hydraulic lining work." The Kladno miners are forced into makeshift repairs, or ordering this equipment from a foreign firm for foreign currency, and for prices that are 100 percent higher.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA

LD161515 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1421 GMT 26 Aug 81

["GDR Foreign Ministry Statement on the Aggression Against Angola"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 26 Aug (ADN)--In flagrant violation of the most elementary norms of international law, since 23 August the South African racist regime has escalated its constant attacks on the People's Republic of Angola into large-scale aggression. This was stated today by a GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman.

In this way--the statement continues--the character of the apartheid regime, which is hostile to peace and mankind, is revealed. Its policy is supported, encouraged and inspired by the reactionary forces of imperialism. Disregarding decisions made by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, these attacks are directed against the People's Republic of Angola, against all peace-loving states and peoples of Africa and against the African Continent's recognized liberation movements. They represent a serious threat to international security and world peace.

The spokesman drew attention to the extraordinary seriousness of the situation caused by the Republic of South Africa as depicted in the telegram from the president of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, to the secretary general of the United Nations, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

It is no coincidence--the statement continues--that this attack by Pretoria occurs a few days before the start of the special United Nations session on Namibia. It is quite obvious that the intention is to create a new situation in order to alter the balance of forces in southern Africa, a balance which has emerged as a result of the African peoples' struggle, in favor of the racist regime.

The brutal military attack by the South African racist regime on the sovereign republic of Angola is most strongly condemned in the GDR, the spokesman continued. An immediate end to the war actions and strict respect for the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola is strongly called for.

True to its internationalist policy, the GDR declares its unreserved solidarity with the Angola people and its leadership in preserving national independence and sovereignty, in warding off and shattering the apartheid regime of South Africa's intervention.

POLISH SOLIDARITY CONTINUES 'STRUGGLE FOR POWER'

LD261332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1215 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Further Selective Provocations by 'Solidarity'," by ADN correspondent Gerhard Kowalski]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (ADN)--Solidarity is continuing its struggle for power in Poland with coordinated, selective provocations. Through a strike in the Voivodship of Radom, south of Warsaw, Solidarity almost completely paralyzed bus transportation for an hour on Tuesday. A state of strike readiness continues to exist and on 28 August a 1-hour strike is to take place throughout the region of Radom. The sit-in strike by printers in Olsztyn, organized by Solidarity is still continuing.

At a meeting in Gdansk, the Solidarity National Coordinating Commission announced a fresh printers' strike today, this time to run for 6 days.

Solidarity fixed an exact date for the strike to exert pressure to push through final demands for Solidarity to have complete access to all mass media.

Solidarity press spokesman Janeusz Onyszkiewicz has called for this total access to the mass media, particularly to television. According to a report in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, a Solidarity spokesman in Warsaw stated several days ago: "If the government does not give in to our demands we are ready to take over the propaganda. We have one goal: access to radio and television." Solidarity spokesman Onyszkiewicz announced that the planned provocative strike this time is to be extended also to radio and television.

To leave no doubts as to the intentions and determination of Solidarity, Walesa expressed himself even more clearly to Western correspondents: "We now need a bit more time and then we will win. We ought not to talk about politics but make politics."

In numerous other regions, too, Solidarity is increasing its agitative activity. In the Huta Metallurgy Combine in Katowice the call was made at a rally for the opening of the plant's own printing plant in order that further anti-Soviet and antigovernment material can be printed. The printing installation has been closed by the state prosecutor's office. A campaign is underway against the combine's director general aimed at seeking his replacement.

The Polish Teachers' Union has expressed the view that "the respect of pluralism" is a prerequisite for the "ideological neutral character of the school system in Poland." Rural Solidarity has meanwhile set up a coordinating council in the voivodships which is controlled by a secretariat. The council's work is focused among other things, on achieving "the transfer of land from the state land fund to private farmers."

In an interview in TRYBUNA LUDU, Deputy Minister of the Interior Brig Gen Wladyslaw Pozoga stresses that the tense situation has led to a considerable increase in espionage activity in Poland. For several months, a "growing tendency" to use Solidarity members for this purpose has been observed.

"The union of external and internal hostile forces in this particular political situation is obvious" stressed the minister: "A source of the ever more rapidly growing threat to our country's security is the coupling of the activity of subversive centers abroad and internal antisocialist forces."

FRG CITIZEN BREMER DETAINED FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU260942 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] On 22 August 1981 GDR security organs caught red-handed and detained FRG citizen Theodor Bremer at the Staaken GDR Border Crossing Station. The agent had actively participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes.

Preliminary proceedings were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used for the crime--a "Skoda 105 S" with license plate B-L 1365, which had been specially prepared--was impounded.

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES PROTESTS NEUTRON BOMB

AU261123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Dresden (ADN)--The Central Committee of the World Council of Churches (OERK) has demanded that the production of the neutron weapon be stopped immediately. At its annual meeting in Dresden on Monday, the body adopted a declaration which says that the neutron weapon is "an enormous threat" and makes the use of nuclear weapons more probable.

It will further increase the escalation of the arms race and will thus make any negotiations on disarmament more difficult.

The declaration, which was adopted with one abstention, then states "that measures for preventing a nuclear war and for reversing the escalation of regional conflicts must be urgently taken." A meeting of leading politicians of both pact systems is proposed "to seriously start disarmament negotiations for nuclear as well as conventional weapons."

The Central Committee also advocates renewing and intensifying disarmament negotiations which have already been started. It is also in favor of creating nuclear-free zones, and proposes that the nuclear powers undertake a commitment before the UN Security Council to fully respect these zones.

The document concludes by appealing to all member churches "to increase their support for peace and to undertake joint efforts with others to stir up the public's conscience for the current threats to peace."

The OERK Central Committee continued its meeting in Dresden on Monday morning and in the plenum accepted a number of reports and recommendations from the committees, which had held detailed negotiations during the past week. Under the agenda heading "Questions of Public Interest" proposals for declarations of the body were submitted, among them the documentation on the increasing threat to peace and the tasks of the churches, which was adopted after a short discussion. Other documents, which still have to be discussed, deal with a just and peaceful solution of the Namibian problem and the problems of millions of those people who have to leave their home and country.

At the beginning of the plenary meeting the Presbyterian Church in Africa and the Presbyterian Church in Rwanda were accepted as members of the OERK. The Presbyterian Church of Mozambique, the National Church Council on the Tonga Islands and the Council of Churches for Wales became associate members.

After having discussed the subjects for the Sixth Plenary Assembly of the OERK in Vancouver (Canada) in 1983 and other points of the agenda, the plenum adjourned until Tuesday. Several regional meetings among the participants were planned for the evening.

HOFFMANN OPENS 'SOYUZ-29' EXHIBITION IN DRESDEN

LD261504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1058 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Dresden, 26 Aug (ADN)--An exhibition with the landing gear of "Soyuz-29" was opened in Dresden's GDR Army Museum on Wednesday to mark the third anniversary of the launch of the first jointly manned USSR-GDR space flight. In this landing capsule, handed over to the GDR by the USSR Government, Soviet Commandant Col Valeriy Bykovskiy and GDR Cosmonaut Col Sigmund Jaehn returned to earth.

During the opening ceremony, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, praised this space flight as a high-point in the history of German-Soviet friendship. In view of the efforts by imperialist circles, particularly the United States, to impose their dominance on peace-loving peoples with increased armament and aggression and to threaten socialism with nuclear weapons and missiles, the firm friendship, close cooperation and indestructible comradeship-in-arms between the socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union, is vital.

The USSR consistently advocates that space should remain free of all kinds of weapons forever and that it should never become a new arena for an arms race, a source of exacerbating relations between states. This was stated by embassy counselor Gorinovich in his speech.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTS ON CRIMEA MEETINGS

LD241226 Budapest MTI in English 1140 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Aug (MTI)--"In the Limelight of Attention" is the title of a commentary in Monday's NEPSZABADSAG discussing the meetings in the Crimea of the leaders of the socialist countries and the recently published position of the CPSU Political Committee about the meetings.

The article reads as follows: "The regular summer meetings in the Crimea of the party and state leaders of the countries of the socialist community are listed worldwide among the outstanding events of the international life. These unofficial talks furnish opportunity not only for reviewing the principal tasks of bilateral cooperation in a closer sense and for discussing the ways and means of resolving them. Beyond these the meetings play a traditionally important part in the coordination of the foreign policies of the states of the community. Through the negotiations, the world public and the decision-making centres of the different capitals can get an accurate and detailed picture of how this country group which weighs decisively in international relations judges the latest course of the world political processes, what conclusions it draws from them and finally what are the objectives and tasks in promotion of which it intends to mobilize its strength, prestige and influence in the coming period."

"All this considered, there is hardly any exaggeration in the evaluation that if possible greater interest was shown in this year's Crimea meetings than usual, from Europe to Latin America. The fundamental reason of this scarcely needs explanation. The amount of concern has grown considerably in our world since last year, fear from a new cold war has accumulated. It is also well known that these concerns were produced by developments like the infamous Euromissile and neutron decisions, or the increasing of the NATO countries' military budget, the freezing of the arms limitation and disarmament talks by the American side, which both separately and together testify that Washington is making attempts to return to the policy of power: By artificially engineering tension it tries to exercise pressure on the Soviet Union and its allies".

The daily continues to point out: "How do the fraternal socialist countries respond to this provocative attitude?, put the question many before the Crimea meetings. [sentence as received] Well, the communiques issued about the individual meetings, just as well as the position of the CPSU Political Committee released on Saturday reveal beyond doubt: The countries belonging to the socialist community consciously consider all the relevant factors of the world situation. Nor did the meetings leave any doubt that the friendly socialist countries would continue to respond to the imperialist machinations in compliance with their ideological policy", writes the commentator of NEPSZABADSAG. It then calls attention to the statement of the CPSU Political Committee that in our nuclear age the relations of the countries with different social systems should rely on the principles of peaceful coexistence and that the possibility of the reasonable settlement of any moot international question is given.

"Obviously the attainment of these objectives will be considerably helped if the unity of the socialist community is further strengthened, if the opportunities of broadening the mutually beneficial cooperation of the friendly states are duly taken advantage of", reads the NEPSZABADSAG commentary.

BULGARIAN TRADE UNION OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT

AU241931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] At the invitation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Union led by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate-member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, arrived in Budapest.

At the talks with a delegation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council led by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council, the two trade union leaders informed each other about the most important tasks, which are being solved at the moment by the fraternal parties. Special attention was devoted to topical tasks of the international trade union movement. The two delegations stressed the necessity of rallying the efforts of the world's working people in the struggle for peace and against the arms race.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR ON OFFICIAL VISIT

Borge's Arrival

LD230147 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The Nicaraguan minister of the interior has arrived in Budapest. Tomas Borge, who is at the same time a member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, was received at the airport by Istvan Horvath, Hungary's minister of the interior, and Sandor Racz, head of an MSZMP Central Committee department. The Nicaraguan guest was invited by the party's Central Committee.

Communique Issued on Talks

LD261640 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Our country declares its solidarity with the struggle waged by the Sandinista National Liberation Front, FSLN, for the consolidation of the independence of Nicaragua and the security of the Central American region. This is stated interalia in the communique issued on the talks held in Budapest by Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan minister of the interior. The member of the Politburo of the national command of the FSLN was received by two members of the MSZMP Politburo, Karoly Nemeth and Gyorgy Aczel. Borge held meetings with Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, and two heads of departments at the Central Committee, Janos Berecz and Sandor Racz.

Borge Departs

LD261808 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 26 Aug (MTI)--Tomas Borge, member of the Political Committee of the National Command of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, minister of the interior of Nicaragua, paid a visit to Hungary from August 22 to 26 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

The Nicaraguan minister was received by Karoly Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Horvath, minister of the interior, and Janos Berecz and Sandor Racz, heads of department and members of the Central Committee, held discussions with the guest.

During cordial talks, Tomas Borge and the Hungarian hosts exchanged information on the situation in their countries and discussed timely world affairs.

The solidarity of the Hungarian people for the struggle the Sandinista National Liberation Front wages to safeguard the revolutionary results, consolidate the country's independence, improve the workers' situation and promote security in the Central American region, was repeatedly expressed during the talks.

The negotiating parties voiced the readiness to develop the multifarious relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Nicaragua.

Tomas Borge left Budapest on Wednesday.

BRIEFS

DOCUMENT SIGNING WITH USSR--The Hungarian and Soviet foreign trade ministries earlier concluded a government agreement on cooperation in further improving the technical operation of machines, installations and instruments supplied to one another. In this framework the technical center of Traktoreksport, which will ensure the servicing and spare parts supply of tractors, agricultural machines and cranes delivered from the USSR, is to be built in Budapest's 15th district, on Cservenka Miklos Street. Imre Vincze, deputy minister of finance, and Viktor Ocseretin, head of the USSR's trade mission in Hungary, spoke highly of the advantages deriving from the two countries' trade relations. The documents on laying the foundation stone were signed by Imre Vincze and USSR Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov. They then placed inside the urn copies of NEPSZABADSAG and PRAVDA as well as current Hungarian and Soviet coins. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Aug 81 LD]

NEW POLITICAL PUBLICATION--The first issue of a new quarterly, REFLECTOR, has been published by the Budapest Kossuth Publishing House. It will publish anew already published political articles, on the broad sense of the term political. The selection will jump the reader into the picture about political literature in Hungary. Articles and papers will be published in their entirety, certain topics will be surveyed, and each issue will carry a bibliography of political articles of the previous quarter of the year. From the contents of the first issue: studies carrying prognoses for the economy of the advanced capitalist countries, the concept of the new international economic order, ways of life in Hungarian society, the interplay of patriotism and the economy, problems of production culture, work morale and work discipline. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 12 Aug 81 LD]

DANISH FINANCE MINISTER--Budapest, 19 Aug (MTI)--Svend Jakobsen, minister of finance of the Kingdom of Denmark, and his party paid an official visit to Hungary between August 16 and 19 at the invitation of Hungarian minister of finance Istvan Hetenyi. They surveyed current issues of financial relations between the two countries and economic planning. The Danish minister of finance was received by Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office. Present at the event were Minister of Finance Istvan Hetenyi and H.H. Hazthausen, Danish ambassador to Hungary. Mr. Jakobsen had talks with Matyas Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank, and Istvan Torok, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The guests visited the Budapest Skala Cooperative department store, where Danish days are to be held this autumn. The delegation left Hungary on Wednesday. It was seen off by Istvan Hetenyi, minister of finance. Present also was H.H. Hazthausen. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 19 Aug 81 LD]

FURTHER ON KANIA MEETING WITH LARGE ENTERPRISES

LD261822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A conference of first secretaries of party organizations of large industrial enterprises and combines from all of Poland is taking place in Warsaw today.

Welcoming those who attended, First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania stressed that in connection with the implementation of the economic reform, the party is interested in the status of the socialist state enterprise, as well as the character of the powers and the position of the self-government of the work forces.

Stanislaw Kania reported that the Third Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will be devoted to the problems of workers' self-government. He also said that today's conference serves not only as a forum for an exchange of views on this important theme, but is also the voice of the party organizations before the announced plenary session of the Central Committee.

The debates are attended by members of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Central Committee: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski and Marian Wozniak; as well as deputy premiers: Andrzej Jedynak and Janusz Obodowski.

A report on the present economic situation in the country and matters connected with the economic reform and wtih the self-government of the workforces was presented by Marian Wozniak. He stated, among other things, that industrial production is still falling and that market difficulties are deepening. Today the consistent implementation of the government program for the stabilization of our economy--which met with the approval of the Ninth PZPR Congress and which has been submitted to the Sejm--becomes a necessity.

The economic reform is of fundamental significance for halting the crisis phenomena. One of the main objectives of the reform is to introduce fundamental changes in the mechanisms for directing the economy. Against this background the Central Committee secretary discussed matters concerned with the functioning of the industrial enterprises and workers' self-government.

In the discussion the speakers are presenting the stance of their party organizations regarding the economic reform, and regarding the solution of many complex issues concerning the functioning of workers' self-government in the enterprise. Motions and observations from the previous activity of the existing temporary workers' councils are also being presented.

Many speakers point to the need for the Sejm to quickly pass the draft bill on self-government which, in the opinion of the discussion participants, contains many obscure formulations requiring additional work.

It was also emphasized that workers' self-government should be equipped with powers enabling it to jointly decide on all the most important problems concerning the functioning and the development of the enterprise. The function of the operative implementer of the decisions taken by the self-government ought to be played by the director of the enterprise. Speaking on these issues many discussion participants stressed that the director should be appointed by the founding organ of the enterprise, in agreement with the workers' council.

The government plenipotentiary for matters of economic reform, Minister Wladyslaw Baka, reported on the intention to set up in each works a group for matters of economic reform. He also addressed a request to the first secretaries for help in the creation of such groups.

Speakers Present Proposals

LD261420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] At the conference of first secretaries of party works committees from the large industrial enterprises, which is taking place today in Warsaw, the participants are presenting the stances of their party organizations regarding the economic reform and the solution of a number of complex questions connected with the functioning of workers' self-government in enterprises.

In the speeches concerning the economic reform, the currently most important tasks--according to the participants--include all-round familiarization of the community with the idea of the reform and with the detailed assumptions, as well as the preparation of an appropriate leading cadre on which the task of implementing the reform will rest.

The speakers are presenting their proposals and remarks on the activity of the existing temporary workers' councils. The need is stressed for the precise definition of the role of the party organizations in the newly reformed independent, self-governing and self-financing economic units.

Kania Speaks at Debates

LD262302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] The first conference, after the ninth extraordinary party congress, of first secretaries of party organizations in large enterprises and industrial combines from throughout the country was held today in Warsaw. The debate concerned self-government of workforces. Stanislaw Kania informed that this matter would be the topic of the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Twenty-six speakers took the floor in the discussion. The debate was summed up by Stanislaw Kania, who stressed that a self-government well positioned in the enterprise could be a factor promoting the introduction of reform, contribute to economic development and strengthen the socialist character of our economy. Speaking on the issue of the status of the director and his appointment, the first secretary of the Central Committee expressed the opinion that a solution is unacceptable which does not embrace the linking of interests of the national economy and the whole society with the interests of the enterprise workforce. We will strive not to allow a situation to arise in which the authorities cease to control the formation of cadre [word indistinct] in industry. This will be talked about at the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Referring to the situation in the country, to the activities of the extremist trends of Solidarity, Stanislaw Kania confirmed that the party line is oriented towards social agreement. Measures must, however, be applied corresponding to the dangers to socialism, for such danger is equivalent to a danger to the independent existence of Poland.

PAP Report on PZPR Conference

LD262324 Warsaw PAP in English 2021 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--A conference of first secretaries of party organisations at large industrial enterprises from all over the country, the first such conference after the 9th PUWP Congress, was held here today.

Welcoming the participants First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania said that the conference should focus attention on the status of the socialist state enterprise, as well as the character, terms of reference, responsibility and position of the employees' self-government.

These problems will be on the agenda of the 3rd plenary meeting of the Central Committee, he added.

The conference was attended by members of the Political Bureau and the CC Secretariat: Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Czyrek, Miroslaw Milewski and Mariam Wozniak, as well as vice-premiers Andrzej Jedynak and Janusz Obodowski.

Discussing problems linked with the economic reform and self-governance of the employee self-government, secretary of the Central Committee Marian Wozniak said that: "In line with the assumptions of the reform, a self-governed, independent self-financing enterprise will be the basic link of the economy. In its dominant form it will be an enterprise fully authorized to decide on matters of structure and volume of production, sources of supplies, methods of manufacture and direction of outlets."

The party has come out with the initiative that employee self-governments be equipped with extensive powers in managing enterprises. Beside full powers to exercise control over the enterprise's operation, the self-government should be responsible for crucial decisions concerning the enterprise and its crew. The director of the enterprise should execute resolutions legally reserved for the employee self-government and act efficiently according to the principle of one-man management.

The self-management bodies must be aware of the immense responsibility they shoulder, especially vis-a-vis the crew which will bear the economic effects of decisions taken by the employees' councils. They will also be held accountable by the society for proper utilization of part of the national wealth.

Concerning the debatable matter of appointing directors, it must be perfectly clear that to reduce the whole big idea of the employee self-government to that problem only would be a misunderstanding and a gross error.

In a reformed enterprise the party's leading role should be expressed above all by raising the sensitivity of party members to the national and social tasks and, in equal [word indistinct] to the interests of the enterprise's personnel. The basic party organisations will exercise control over the operation of the enterprise largely through the medium of the employees' self-government.

Summing up the conference, PUWP CC First Secretary Stanislaw Kania stressed the need for strengthening the high position of the party organisations in large industrial enterprises, the organization which should make up the strength of the party. More than ever we need initiatives to be taken by party organisations, initiatives which would testify that we have passed on to a political offensive.

S. Kania said that a well placed workers' self-management in an industrial enterprise can be a factor helpful for the reform and strengthening the socialist character of our economy.

Referring to the status and appointment of managers, the first secretary said that a solution which would fail to associate the interests of national economy and the whole society with the group, that is worker crew, interest, is unacceptable. We will endeavour to prevent a situation in which the executive authority would cease to control the shape of personnel policy in industry, he said.

KANIA 25 AUG SPEECH TO CEGIELSKI WORKERS IN POZNAN

LD262242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1728 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Extensive excerpts" of the 25 August speech delivered by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee at a meeting with the workers of the Cegielski plant in Poznan--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed comrades! I was last in the Cegielski plant several years ago. This is surely not a good thing, especially when one is holding one of the top posts in our party.

here in Cegielski rests a very important source of Poland's strength, of its prosperity. We want the bonds between the authorities and the Cegielski workforce, bonds between the Central Committee and the Cegielski party organization, to strengthen the might of the leadership; to strengthen the conviction that we are marching along the correct path and that we understand each other.

It could be said that the heart of our shipbuilding industry--which is in fact a national industry--was created in Cegielski. It is due to your engineers, to your technicians, to the whole Cegielski workforce, that you have mastered the up-to-date designs of ships' engines and today's licences for these engines; and this is why designs continue to be perfected in very important lines, which is appreciated by the people issuing licences. Everyone who has distinguished himself in modernizing the plant's production deserves recognition.

Our meeting is of a party character, due to its composition. By listening to this debate and to what you have passed on in your written questions, it can be said, that the party organization in the Cegielski plant and other Poznan organizations live fully the life of their workforces. The worries of the workforces are the worries of the party. This is of very great value. This stresses the fact that our party is an indivisible part of the working class, which constitutes a great source of its strength. Nobody and nothing is capable of breaking these bonds.

In such conditions we will do everything to consolidate the bonds linking the party leadership, the party organizations, and the local party branches. From this we will learn about the needs and the capabilities of the whole party.

You have presented a number of problems. Most of these questions pertain to our socio-economic situation. It is difficult to be amazed that, in the main, the debate is of this nature as our situation is very difficult. We describe it as a crisis. This manifests itself by many difficulties which affect virtually every Polish family. This is topic number one in view of its importance in the life of every citizen, and also because the situation continues to be far from being mastered. We continue to live in conditions in which the economic crisis is getting worse. We know that if we do not succeed in solving these economic matters, then no other actions have any sense.

For 3 years the national economy has regressed in its development. For 3 years national income has been falling. In the present year its decline is estimated at about 15 percent in relation to last year. We have not halted this process. It progresses further. The market situation is very terrible. In such conditions, the first question asked, not only among party members, but by practically every Polish family, is: When will we halt this process; when will we finally succeed in reversing it, and leading the country onto the road to economic development--even if it is moderate--but at least development and not regression?

Here we arrive at (?several) problems. No one can say today that the government or the party has no program for emerging from the crisis. We presented it at the ninth congress. The government presented its program not only for debate in the congress but also for debate in the Sejm. Everything that was written there means the undertaking of various difficult means, arousing resistance, touching upon the already achieved level of living conditions. This will also be connected with the need for price changes, coupled with compensation. Yet surely it is not possible to define such a procedure, such a method of compensation which could satisfy everybody. After all, there are thousands of different situations. What direction should one choose? There is no possibility that we will direct a new flow of money, without backing, on to the market, because this solves nothing. This would only aggravate the difficulties.

That is how matters look in the material production sphere which decides everything. Incomes in the current year will be higher than in the previous year by 27 percent in terms of money, which explains the situation on the market to a considerable degree.

If this process proceeds and if no one succeeds in halting it, then by 1983 the amount of money seeking goods will be twice as high as the value of all goods on the market. It is well known that in such a situation it is not money that will become the means of exchange, but the goods, and so economically we are going back many years.

It is also unthinkable that such a state be tolerated. The fact of an enormous amount of money without market goods to cover it is not only the result of a drop in production, but is also a result of the overstepping of the limits of commonsense in material payments. Does that mean that one can say that one of the workers is living above his means and that things are going too well for him? No. This must be understood as meaning that a lot of money, a lot of resources, have been spent which were not covered by production.

Why did the authorities decide upon such a solution? We were directed by a concern for the preservation of internal calm. The authorities acted under great public pressure, under great constraint. Someone might say that concessions should not have been made. We kept in mind the consequences of the growing tensions, conflicts and disssatisfaction. We regarded internal calm not as a state of comfort for the authorities but as a defense against a potential conflict in Poland. A defense against a great conflict such as occurred even in Poznan. We remember the June 1956 drama or Gdansk, Gdynia, and Szczecin in 1970.

If one views it in this perspective then one can say that we were right to make such decisions to defend that great national value: internal calm, understood in just this way. But if printing more money because of public pressure has caused these market problems then we must arrive at a moment of reflection. Independent of various needs, one must realize that one cannot exert pressure on the authorities to accelerate the production of money. Every extra zloty placed on the market exacerbates the situation and is basically directed against the working people. Thus we must balance out the most obvious disproportions. But neither the state nor the nation can afford to continue tolerating such a policy as has been applied so far: the policy of great expenditures on various payments in a situation when material production is falling. In order to maintain the level of living conditions, the central authorities have undertaken very radical measures relating to the division of the national income; above all, in the direction of a deep cut in investments. Let me recall comrades, that there have been years when the part played by investments in national revenue--in a revenue higher than today--amounted to 30 percent. This year it is 11 percent. If we add up the special protection which has been extended to housing and other social needs and the expenditures on agriculture, then how much of this 11 percent is left for the development and modernization of the industrial potentials?

Such a policy can be implemented for 1,2 or 3 years, but this can not become the line of the state's economic policy because this would bring about an even greater regression of the modernity of our economic potential. That is why the key for the improvement of the situation of our country rests in production, in the sphere of material production. This must be understood by all.

An improvement of the economic situation cannot be forced by pressures, which of course is not lacking. It can occur as a result of more productive work. We must seek various means, including the unpopular ones in order to save our country, in order to reverse the backward trend of the economic processes, in order to bring about progress.

We must seek a better utilization of our natural resources such as coal, copper, sulphur and other deposits. It is necessary to do everything possible in order to extend the working hours in these sectors, beginning with the extraction industry. I am aware of the unpopular nature of this slogan, but I am also aware of the responsibility for the country, for its progress, for the saving of our economy, for an improvement of the difficult situation affecting all working men, all Poles.

It is necessary to search for various arguments to make this truth penetrate the consciousness of all on whom the exploitation of the potential which could rescue the country depends. We will address this to all, to individual workforces, as this is the major reserve for the improvement of the situation. This applies to coal and a reference to this was made by Comrade Szalajda.

Several comrades in their questions raised issues relating to market supplies. What can I say on this subject? The demands here were numerous, such as a change in the system of rationing meat. I am not in the position to make such a statement today in light of the procurement results.

I recall the discussion at the meeting of the Politburo when the rationing system was decided. There were voices at the Politburo meeting which said that we were assessing too optimistically production prognostications as regards stock breeding and meat production, particularly in view of the disastrous potato crops.

The comrades were convincing us that we could take for granted figures suggested by them. It transpired that procurement was considerably lower. This was brought about by a deeper fall in production. However, when market difficulties emerged, the so-called free market, too, flourished fully--as we say today, the black market. There was also a great increase of prices on this market: in fact, an astronomical increase.

What are the hopes? We are introducing various restrictions on the speculative market, and on the free market, greater than ever before. And finally these hopes are connected with a good harvest this year. This is a year, irrespective of the reservations uttered here, which is sure not to be bad and may prove--and this can be best evaluated after the harvest and after the results--that it will be a year of very good crops. Today we already know that there will be better cereal yields than last year, and that there will be much higher potato crops. Should they reach the average level of crops it would mean an increase of several dozen times as compared to last year's disastrous situation.

There are indications that we will have better crops of sugar beet and higher reserves of foodstuffs, as there have been good grass crops and good haymaking. In all, this constitutes an important premise for improvement of the situation, but not immediately. It is a question of a few months.

We will do everything possible to stimulate an increase in animal production. Needless to say this will not happen without vast purchases of grain and foodstuffs from abroad. They are still bound to amount to 3.5 million tons. From 3 to 8 million tons. [sentence as heard] Without this we would not be able to maintain such a level of meat production.

This is not tied to an export profitable for us, since the balance sheet of trade in food in foreign trade has been adverse since the middle of the past decade and continues that way all the time. We must find a way to halt this process. It is not possible to settle matters pertaining to the market situation without a correction of prices, without a substantial chance of prices.

What is the stance of the Politburo on this issue? We will maintain the necessary distance while debate on the size of the increases, on the form and size of compensation are in progress. On the other hand, no one can have any doubts that there is no other way to resolve economic problems unless we decide on the price system.

Here [at Cegielski] this intention to increase prices of bread and flour products was criticized. Comrades, everything can be criticized. It is difficult not to see that the government, while making this decision, at the same time opened a discussion on the size and form of the recompense. This really is a subject for discussion. [Words indistinct] the structure of prices for fodder and cereal products is such that the bread and the groats have become one of the cheapest kinds of fodder. This is where the source of difficulties is, and not in production. This is the source of the difficulties in purchasing bread in some towns and this is also an important factor which makes the quality of baked products worse.

We shall undertake various actions in order to, in line with an increase in prices, bring about a clear change in the quality of baked products. We know how to do it. Conditions must be created for it and the quality requirements in this sector must be observed very strictly. We are already able to achieve an improvement in this sector in the next few months. I think that already this year there will be an improvement in this sector of the market, the market of bread and flour products. [words indistinct]

Comrades here also brought up an issue of gasoline with reservations as to what is going to happen in the future. After all, workers have cars, too. But tell me, comrades, what are the authorities supposed to do in the situation which exists today? What other ways of dealing with it are there? There are various proposals: to introduce gasoline rationing. Will anyone find a way [words indistinct]. I do not think so.

[Passage indistinct] And what about our capabilities? This year a fall of purchases of gasoline from the West had to occur. Quite simply, we have nothing to buy the gasoline with. There is a considerable gap between the demand for gasoline, given the current prices, and the supply capabilities. And what will happen next? This state of affairs cannot be maintained for much longer. And we do not see the possibility of purchasing at least 3 million tons of oil on the markets where we have to pay for it in dollars. That is because we cannot cover such an expenditure. That is because we think that there are more urgent needs in the country than gasoline--that is assuming we could find the funds. I mean, for instance right here, there is a need for medicines, for purchases of meat or other foods, and finally, there is a need to aid industry with more raw materials.

Comrades here mentioned for instance the Stomil [tire production plant] where there is a shortage of rubber. We are very well aware of this fact, and it does not just apply to the Stomil, it also applies to other rubber industry plants.

One cannot therefore [words indistinct] increase prices of gasoline and other fuel. Let somebody find a better solution. We shall of course be careful to gain the understanding of the community in implementing these actions. That is why we think one must tread extremely carefully here--holding consultations, and patiently explaining all the arguments. The concept itself has been worked out and will be discussed in the near future. It was also examined by the Politburo. There is a concern that the whole price increases operation be fully understood, and this concern made the Politburo decide that this operation should be carried out in stages. [Passage indistinct] Our overall experience confirms one thing: that that which from the point of view of the economy is essential, can also be impossible to implement because of the way it is received by the community. Not only the economic, but also the social reasons must influence every decision, and, as is the practice of the Politburo, they will continue to have such influence in the actions of our party.

We have considerable problems with our foreign trade, problems linked with our enormous trade deficits. The figures have been quoted more than once. I would like to recall that in interest payments alone, this year we shall pay in the region of (?$2.6 million). We do not need to take a dollar of credit. It is simply because of the interest that our indebtedness is growing by such amounts. In the coming year it will amount to (?$3.3 billion).

Somebody here said that if he became premier he would not care about debts but would fill the shelves with goods bought on credit. One thing about credits: They have to be repaid and one has to pay more and more for them. Today we are paying 20 percent interest on credits when supporting new loans. We are often in a great hurry--we must get credits for the economy and for the market. [passage indistinct]

The state of our economy--the lack of a stable situation in our country--causes the interest rates to rise and we are becoming less and less credible, less credible even for the bankers who are charging more and more. Therefore there is no freedom to take on credits.

The result? It is our great need to create a strong export capability. Nobody will keep us. Let us not have any illusions that an improvement of the situation in our country can become the aim of activity of any other nation. We can count on the support of our friends, we can count on realism of various circles in the West--in some Western countries--realism which says that one must not aggravate the situation in Poland, that we must create conditions in which we would be able to repay credits. But we must pay them back. Hence it is so important that we seek any opportunity to increase our economic potential, to limit our imports and to set in motion production, making imports unnecessary.

This concerns, for instance, agricultural production, which was mentioned here and which has an eminently anti-import character. In our party we ought to set in motion a great movement favorable to the development of production, favorable to an improvement in management. This is closely connected with matters of economic reform in our country. More than once I have heard statements from which it emerges that someone at the central level is in no hurry with this reform, that someone here wishes to delay reform. This has nothing in common with the truth. Our party was the initiator of the economic reform: the Politburo, without pressure of any kind. In September, following the decisions of the Politburo, we appointed a commission made up of competent people, people of science and practical people. On many occasions we have reviewed the progress of reform. We have an interest in its being introduced. However, the only slogan on reform cannot be "introduce reform more speedily." I think the slogan ought to run: "Let us [word indistinct] create the conditions for the introduction of reform." I think that many industries are ready for implementation of reform. We will simply bring pressure to bear so that reform is introduced to these places having the instruments, as well as the mechanisms favoring good management--when all is said and done the essence of reform is better exploitation of potential. It seems that such an enterprise which is ready for reform is the Cegielski plant.

Also ready for reform are the extraction, textile and a number of other industries. But there are grave doubts as to whether reform can be implemented in sectors where the elementary factors necessary for production do not function, such as raw materials supply. What can economic reform produce in a place where there is a shortage of raw materials which stops whole industrial enterprises? What can economic reform give to the cement industry, where a number of enterprises have stopped functioning and where others will stop soon because there is no coal? One must, therefore, treat everything which constitutes reform with great responsibility.

In our country we do not have any more room to implement a system which does not work. What results from this? Is caution too exaggerated? Is it procrastination? No, it is not a question of caution; it is a question of resolutely creating conditions for reform, above all as concerns the minimum level of supplies of raw and other materials.

We will favor a high position for the self-government of workforces of socialist enterprises, of state enterprises. The plenary session of the Central Committee will be devoted to this matter. We take our departure from the assumption that every enterprise should not only serve the interest of the workforce, but must also implement tasks which serve the national interest. The chief aim of enterprises must not be simply to make profits, but must be to meet the national needs. The national needs should be connected with the functioning of such economic conditions as will provide the basis for profit and thus the basis for efficient management.

The self-government must favor such a task, because industrial wealth is the general property of the nation, and is not the property of particular groups of workers. This should in no way hamper the broad development of self-government. We drafted a position on this matter at the Ninth PZPR Congress and we will consult this position and deepen it still further at the coming plenary session of the Central Committee. The plenary session will define the tasks of the party in shaping the position of self-government of workforces and socialist state enterprises under conditions of economic reform.

A series of questions have been asked concerning the political situation in the country and the threats which are connected with this situation. I share all the fears expressed by comrades here. Our policy, the policy initiated by the Sixth Central Committee Plenum was confirmed with full force by the Ninth PZPR Congress. On this question the congress expressed the opinion of the whole party, the opinion of the entire working class. This opinion is the line of accord with all the forces that want to lead Poland out of the economic crisis; a policy oriented toward the development of socialist democracy, of self-government linked to the strengthening of the state and its organs, respect for the law, modernization of administration and management, administration of the economy and the management of the whole country. No small amount has been done in this matter, and we will continue to promote this.

This policy is a policy of strengthening the leading role of the party, of strengthening its democratic nature and its Marxist-Leninist face. But this line of accord, and one must be reminded of this with all force, must at the same time be a policy of struggle against everything that threatens socialism in our country, against everything that strikes a blow against the national security. The amount of such threats is not small. One of the questions asks whether we are not proceeding too gently with regard to these various activities which strike out against calm, which strike out at socialism, and which undermine the functioning of the authorities. Another question asks whether we are not assessing actions too harshly. I was also asked whether I do not assess too harshly various manifestations of Solidarity's activities. I would like to reply to that question. Speaking on this matter with perhaps greater passion than on other matters, I declare that I have personal reasons to speak this way. These reasons do not only result from the funtion I hold, as party secretary, which is a great responsibility. I have an obligation to speak about not only that which is pleasurable but that which is dictated by the sense of responsibility, which orders us to warn, to sound the alarm to the whole party, to our whole nation.

I have personal reasons, too, as a member of the Politburo, and the head of the party staff which was involved with solving the strike conflicts last summer. I made the report, in which I presented the dangers (?arising) out of the conflicts which took place, at the Fourth and Fifth Central Committee Plenums. At that time a decision was taken by the Central Committee to agree to the setting up of new trade unions. I was the author of a report on the matter. I took into consideration the feelings of no small section of the workforces; that new and different trade unions are necessary, which effectively protect the workers' interests. I took into consideration the declarations and [word indistinct] of those unions, declarations about the nature of the unions as professional organizations, which are based on socialism which is (?the only system) here in Poland based on the recognition of the leading role of the party, of our alliances, of the (?consistent) principles of foreign policy, and the foundations of which are our friendly relations with the Soviet Union, our part in the defensive Warsaw Pact and in CEMA.

Those were the starting points which dictated the taking of such a stand, with the idea that they will serve not only to solve the acute--after all, unheard of in People's Poland--strike conflict, but will further the overcoming of the dificulties with which we are dealing. They will not only create effective guarantees that there will be no recurrence of various errors and distortions to which the working class reacted so strongly but that they will further the constructive activity toward getting Poland out of the crisis, which was already outlined by them. This crisis did not happen just today.

What then can one say after so many months? Solidarity is an organization with millions of members, an organization of millions of workers. A considerable number of party members are members of Solidarity. In your works the overwhelming majority of party members belong to Solidarity. Who can suspect me or us, the party leadership; who can suspect that our attitude toward Solidarity is an attitude of secret itentions? It is no secret that Solidarity is not a homogeneous organization. Why would anyone have the right to put question marks after your attitude, comrades? Or after the attitude of those average workers, employees of the Cegielski works? But we cannot be silent.

We cannot fail to observe those various destructive activities which are ruining the state, which are leading simply to this: that the country may find itself again facing great strike conflicts.

At the Second Central Committee Plenum we warned that a new and exceptionally dangerous element of our situation, dangerous for Poland, is the use of the street for various kinds of demonstrations and marches, for various reasons or without reasons. We expressed our fear of what that might lead to. I spoke of this at the Second Central Committee Plenum. If such a line of protest, such a form were to be maintained, then it is only a question of time until it comes to an explosion in Poland. This occurs not because somebody planned it in advance but because this is the nature of protest marches (?in a state) of emotion, in a situation which is indeed difficult. One cannot create market supplies if we do not succeed in changing the situation in the production sector. Do we have the right to be silent on such matters? No, we must not be silent. Does this concern Solidarity? No, but some people who are trying to exploit Solidarity.

Take another element: This is overt hostile activity, overtly directed against our party. It is sufficient to read--I do not often read them, but often enough--materials from various sources in order to see, in order to express anxiety and indignation. What does it want to lead to, that which is written in different bulletins?

Or take what happened in Silesia, in the Huta Katowice, those anti-Soviet slanders and provocations. (?They say that someone from the local authorities was insulted) and such was the reaction. There are thousands of proofs of this. The organs standing guard over the law went there and they took several thousand copies of this literature. It is available for inspection.

Now a great movement is born in order to bring about the recalling of the director, who did not allow this to be printed. While the truth is that the prosecutor did not allow it, and the minister did not allow it, and he was right; it cannot be otherwise. No one smashed these machines--there are various ways of bringing them to a standstill.

Can we burden the whole of Solidarity with this? Does the criticism of such actions strike at Solidarity? No, it strikes at the group of troublemakers who are again trying to exploit the backrooms of this organization, who try to exploit its trust. Surely, no doubt is raised in anyone's mind that anti-Soviet activity is in essence activity not only directed against socialism, but it is directed against Poland and its security. We will react to this with all our power.

There are more examples. In coal mining there was a time when miners on free Saturdays used to extract 300,000 tons of coal. A special bonus fund was introduced. A great commotion was made that this is immoral, that it is maintaining conditions which in essence mean bribery of the workforces. By the decision of the minister, this fund was withdrawn. The effect? Extraction on free Saturdays fell to 100,000 tons. Can one burden those tens of thousands of members of Solidarity in the mining industry with this? No. This would be false and unjust.

We do not have such intentions. But why, so recklessly and with so little imagination and feeling of responsibility for the country, why do some people start such campaigns? All these things constitute reasons for which I myself, more than once, react emotionally to various actions of this sort. There is no other way. But this has nothing to do with one's attitude to Solidarity, which is and will remain a workers' organization.

The point is that no cell of Solidarity should be used for actions against socialist Poland. We are open to all contacts with Solidarity, and we are ready to talk, both at the government level and at the party level. We want to encourage everything which creates conditions for each cell of Solidarity to be a constructive force in socialist Poland. We will encourage this with all our force. We will support, as we have already said many times, the development of [old] Industrial Trade Unions whose cells are showing their bonds with the party and readiness to act in order to extricate the country from the economic crisis.

In the activity of Solidarity connected with allocating some free Saturdays for production work, we would like to see a promise of an attitude which will encourage all cells of Solidarity to introduce constructive force into their actions, including also the leadership of Solidarity. We will look upon these actions with full support, and observe them and react to them. We must not allow the achievements of socialism to be squandered or the political foundations of our country to be threatened, or for a process to begin which in some period in time would lead to inevitable confrontation.

We want to favor agreement, a national accord between all forces which support the Constitution, which want to support the prosperity of socialist Poland.

Some of the questions pertain to foreign affairs. Among them was our visit to the Soviet Union, the visit paid by myself and Comrade Jaruzelski to the Crimea and the talks which we held there with Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other members of the Soviet leadership.

What can I say about the outcome of these talks? We come across a friendly attitude to our troubles. There was deep anxiety concerning the development of our situation, an anxiety as great as ours.

Poland is part of the socialist community, a part of the defensive Warsaw Pact. Its weakening means action designed to weaken the defense power of the entire community.

Our country lies in the security zone of the Soviet Union. It is natural that all that aims against the might of socialist Poland is being watched with exceptional sensitivity.

The communique clearly stressed that the existence of a strong, sovereign, socialist Poland corresponds to the interests of the Soviet Union. At the same time on our part, the might and international prestige of the Soviet Union corresponds to the interests of socialist Poland, the interests of her security and development.

This is the chief factor of our security and an important element in our socialist development. We felt this during the talks too. The Soviet leadership passed a decision of great importance to us, concerning the postponement of the repayment of loans due during the next quinquennium. They reach a figure exceeding $1.5 billion.

This is a great relief for our economy. Decisions were passed concerning the strengthening of our textile industry through additional deliveries of cotton. This will exceed 7,000 tons by the end of this year. This is a great deal as regards the period concerned--strictly speaking 7,300 tons. There are also additional supplies of artificial fibres. Finally, 2 billion cigarettes. This too means an improvement in supplies. Finally, small quantities of grain. This is all the more important since the Soviet economy is experiencing the effects of very poor crops due to a drought.

The Soviet leadership declared that it will favor the exploitation of our economic potential. What does this mean? This means additional deliveries of raw materials, materials and other components. We are in a state of a profound shortfall in the exploitation of our production potential.

This will yield above all employment, profitable employment for people who would have been unable to utilize their capabilities. Thus this means valuable assistance, in conjunction with that given to us by the Soviet Union throughout the whole past year, together with the nonreturnable [aid] amounting to the sum of nearly $5.4 billion in hard currency.

As you know we expressed to Comrade Brezhnev, to the entire Soviet leadership, our gratitude for this brotherly aid. We stressed, and this is in accordance with reality, that despite diverse difficulties experienced by our country, there is one source from which our economy suffers no difficulties: namely that Soviet deliveries proceed without any disruption.

This is the sole, stable source of supplies strengthening our industry. In our situation this counts a great deal. This, however, is connected with a reservation concerning the development of our situation with indignation at various manifestations of anti-Soviet propaganda. There is particular reason for indignation in the light of the assistance from which we avail ourselves, in the light of the role played by the Soviet Union not only in our economy, but as the guarantor of our security, the source of undisturbed consolidation of all the guarantees of our independence, our sovereignty. We must and should do everything in our power to see that Poland regains credibility both as an ally of the Soviet Union and as an unfailing link of the socialist community. This is our internationalist obligation, but above all this is in our national interest. And we ought to contribute to this with all our might.

We will exploit our possibilities in contacts with other socialist countries in order to make these contacts serve the leading of our country out of a hard, difficult crisis. We will also maintain contacts with Western countries. These contacts are of an active nature. We want them, too, to serve the overcoming of our difficulties, our contribution to the consolidation of the security of the whole of Europe and peace throughout the world.

Such is our line. Such are our plans. You ask questions, comrades. Various questions relate to the mass media. We favor perfecting the media so that information carried by the mass information media is always reliable. But it should constitute at the same time an important instrument in the implementation of a policy serving to extricate the country from the crisis, serving the consolidation of the national agreement. The mass media should also defend even more actively than now all that is connected with the interest of socialism.

The mass information media cannot be apolitical. They are an important factor not only in expressing public opinion, but also in molding it in a direction so as to strengthen socialism in Poland, that the position of socialist Poland in the world should grow. This, too, we favor. Our party does not hide the fact that it discharges a leading role in the mass media, too. The predominant majority of people employed in the press, radio and TV are our comrades. It is such a line that we demand from them. We will not allow action which serves the paralyzing of the mass information media.

It is not possible to talk calmly about what was happening with the daily press. It is not possible to refer calmly to various designs directed at paralyzing radio and TV. I can state that we will not run out of patience in talks. We will not lack firmness in order to prevent any disruption and paralyzing of such an important factor in the life of the country as radio and TV.

The congress yielded a party program and nobody can say today that the party had no program. The congress gave shape to the worker-peasant composition of the Central Committee, and elected all the authorities by fully democratic precepts, in ways which are not operating in other organizations.

This is a good thing. This will no doubt be conducive to the building of the so badly needed strength of our party, because the strength of the party constitutes an important prerequisite for extricating Poland from the dangers of a counterrevolutionary nature, from the dangers related to the economic crisis and from dangers carried by this crisis, this situation for the independent existence of our nation. Thank you, comrades, for your attention.

PZPR'S GRZYB ATTENDS RADOM PARTY CONFERENCE

LD261330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] A voivodship party conference was held today in Radom attended by Zofia Grzyb, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The conference was also attended by delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and first secretaries of the municipal, regional, and enterprise party organizations. During the debate,chaired by Bogdan Kruk, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Radom, the political and economic situation in the country and the tasks ensuing from the ninth congress and the Second Central Committee Plenum were discussed.

Particular attention was devoted to the operation of the mass media. At the conclusion of the conference, Zofia Grzyb took the floor and replied to critical remarks made by some Solidarity links after her speech at the Second Central Committee Plenum. Referring to the rebuke she received from her enterprise's Solidarity organization, Zofia Grzyb stressed that she will continue to work for the development of Solidarity as a trade union, but not as an opposition political party.

PAP COMMENTARY ON ANTI-SOLIDARITY 'CAMPAIGN'

LD262340 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Campaign Against Solidarity?"--PAP headline, by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--After the first day of the debates of the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission, Solidarity press spokesman Janus Onyszkiewicz said that the tension persisting in Poland is caused by "a large-scale propaganda campaign against the union."

The term "campaign" misleads public opinion and one can hardly assume that the press spokesman is unaware of this. The campaign was in fact pursued but it was some Solidarity activists and union journals and bulletins that aimed it against the party and the government. The campaign has been carried out almost since the foundation of the union and indiscriminate formulations have often been used.

Although Solidarity was making mistakes, apart from correct concepts and steps, it was still tolerated in mass media for many months. But it is impossible to maintain this state indefinitely. It is not the authorities exclusively that can be subject to criticism. All social forces are subject to public judgement. Everybody who is involved in public affairs should have a sense of self-criticism. It is very easy to automatically blame the state and the party authorities for every evil, but it has little to do with honesty.

KKP SOLIDARITY HOLDS PRESIDIUM SESSION IN GDANSK

Appeal to Olsztyn Printers

LD261546 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Today is the second day of the session of the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity in Gdansk. The main topics are the economic reform, the draft law on enterprises and the draft law on workers' self-management.

During the break in the debate, which is being held behind closed doors, KKP press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that the KKP Presidium has adopted a resolution in the form of an appeal to the Olsztyn printers urging them to suspend immediately the decision on the proclaimed sit-in strike and resume the publication of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA. They also have been urged to resolve the problems that have emerged through other means, which would not weaken the union's cohesion.

Janusz Onyszkiewicz also said that the KKP Presidium has sent a delegate to Radom for talks with government representatives in order to resolve the conflict that has flared up there.

Resolution Passed

LD270248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] As PAP reports, Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium, meeting in Gdansk with the participation of Lech Walesa, after acquainting itself with the current situation in the country and in particular with the two flashpoint conflicts in Olsztyn and Radom, passed an appropriate resolution in which it is maintained that in recent days the propaganda campaign against NSZZ Solidarity has been backed up with deliberate provocations whose aim is to accuse the union of ersatz conflicts, to disorient society and union members about the real purposes of the struggle.

The situation in the Olsztyn printing plant was offered as an example. The KKP resolution states that the printing industry combine took an unprecedented and illegal decision not to pay the employees wages for book-printing work done on 19 and 20 August. At the same time the prosecutor general's spokesman, the KKP resolution states, issued on the television news a false report damaging the workforce's good name. The workforce responded by striking, continuing not to print GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA. In its resolution the KKP Presidium states that this strike is not a continuation of the nationwide days without press. This conflict concerns only plant issues. Taking into account the fact that in the immediate future the union will be appealing again to printing workers to declare this time a 6-day press strike in the struggle for access to the mass media, the KKP Presidium requests the Olsztyn printing plant's workforce to stop the current protest action. (?It takes upon itself) at the same time the implementation of all the workforce's demands.

As far as the Radom conflict is concerned, in order to stave it off the KKP Presidium sent its delegate (Stanislaw Wadolowski) to Radom to hold talks with government representatives.

Meanwhile, despite the appeal of NSZZ Solidarity's KKP Presidium to break off the strike, the printers in Olsztyn declared in favor of its continuation. In a referendum proclaimed by workers on the first and second shifts, 315 persons supported this decision, 51 were opposed, and one abstained. Tomorrow morning, as was announced by the press spokesman of the striking workforce, all sections of the printing plant will be at a standstill. The Olsztyn deputies to the Sejm made an attempt to mediate.

On the other hand, in connection with yesterday's statement of NSZZ Solidarity's KKP Presidium, (Stanislaw Mroczek), the deputy chief director for production matters in the printing industry combine, informed PAP that it is untrue that the printing industry combine made a decision not to pay for book-printing work during the strike days without press on 19 and 20 August. Apart from that, he reported that on 17 August, during a meeting with the workforce of the printing plant, "House of Polish Print," Janusz Onyszkiewicz stated that during the time of the strike on 19 and 20 August both NSZZ Solidarity members and Industrial Trade Branch Unions members who would take part in the strike would be paid by NSZZ Solidarity.

Media Role Discussed

LD261612 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Lech Walesa is participating in the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity which is continuing its deliberations in Gdansk. Current problems and topics concerning Solidarity are being discussed.

KKP Presidium delegate Stanislaw (Wondolowski) has gone to Radom for talks with government representatives in an attempt to end the conflict which has arisen there.

The issue over the role which should be played by the government information media was also discussed at the Solidarity session.

The centralization of trade union propaganda by way of setting up, for example, a program council for trade union work, composed of representatives of individual regions, was proposed. The KKP Presidium also considered taking effective measures toward more rapid reaction to criticism of Solidarity by government media.

In the next part of the deliberations, it is expected that a standpoint on the economic reform, the law on enterprises and the law on worker self-government will be worked out.

Solidarity Statement

NC270635 Paris AFP in English 0610 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Aug (AFP)--Solidarity trade union federation has accused the government of trying to destroy the independence of state enterprises and worker self-mangement, which it said were the only way to beat the present crisis and ward off "the threat of famine".

A statement issued by the independent union's Executive Committee after a meeting in Gdansk last night also charged that a current government anti-Solidarity campaign aimed at leading the union "into secondary conflicts and sowing confusion among the people".

It called on its members "to suspend all isolated protest actions that are not linked with the main line" of Solidarity's effort to "save the country from catastrophe and guarantee the right of workers to enjoy the fruits of their labour."

But the committee renewed Solidarity's call for a nationwide one-week printers' strike to protest the government's use of the state media to attack Solidarity without the latter's right of reply.

It blamed the "obvious incompetence" of authorities for what it described as the threat of progressive economic ruin in the country.

The statement followed a sharp warning to Solidarity from party Secretary Stanislaw Kania against "any action that paralyses the mass media".

OLSZTYN PRINTERS VOTE TO CONTINUE STRIKE

LD261882 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] In spite of the appeal of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity the printers of Olsztyn have decided to continue their strike. In a vote by workers from the first and second shifts, 315 people supported this decision, 51 were against and 1 abstained. According to the press spokesman of the striking workforce, tomorrow morning all sections of the printing works will stop. Olsztyn Sejm deputies have decided to attempt to mediate in this matter.

KKP To Mediate Strike

LD271052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Wladyslaw Bogdanowicz dispatch from Olsztyn]

[Text] Today at 0700 the general strike proclaimed after yesterday's referendum among the workforce started in the Olsztyn printing works. The decision was made after the voivodship prosecutor and the Olsztyn printing works failed to hold talks with the strikers to clarify the accusations contained in the communique issued by the press spokesman of the Prosecutor General's Office.

The strikers contend that talks are possible only in the place where the conflict originated, that is in the printing works. Thus they do not accept proposals for talks outside the works. Representatives of the National Consultative Commission Solidarity led by deputy chairman, Bogdan Lis, arrived at the works today. At the time of filing this report the talks are continuing. Mediation by deputies from the Olsztyn region to arrange an early meeting between the strikers and the voivodship prosecutor and the director of the printing works is also in progress.

The deputies are also making efforts to remove some sources of the conflict through the use of their own terms of reference.

AFP: More Strike Details

NC271050 Paris AFP in English 1024 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Aug (AFP)--A warning by Polish Communist Party head Stanislaw Kania to the independent trade union federation Solidarity, against "any action that paralyzes the mass media," is being met in its turn by strike votes and warnings.

Printers in the northern town of Olsztyn, who have been refusing to put out the local Communist Party newspaper, have voted to stage an unlimited strike because two officials refused to negotiate with them, Solidarity's Olsztyn branch said.

At the same time the National Coordinating Committee of typographers was planning to call a strike by printers across the nation unless the Olsztyn conflict was settled by next Sunday, Solidarity said.

M. Kania's warning, reported last night on Polish television, was made as Solidarity called for a new printers' strike throughout Poland to protest what it called a "propaganda campaign" against it by authorities.

The strike would be for six days and start "very soon", Solidarity said. A previous printers' strike kept most Polish newspapers off the stands on August 19 and 20.

While reaffirming the government's support for dialogue with the current labour movement, Mr Kania denounced "the extremist current" allegedly at work within Solidarity and stressed authorities "would take appropriate measures to counter the anti-Socialist threats, which are also a threat to Poland's independence".

The strike decision by the Olsztyn printers came after the editor of the party newspaper GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA and the town's public prosecutor refused to meet with them despite the fact other locals officials had.

The printers had refused to print the paper for several days in an attempt to obtain a television denial of an earlier report that the printers forcibly kept some of their colleagues from putting out the newspaper. Their decision to step up their action went against Solidarity's appeal that the printers go back to work.

GOVERNMENT-RADOM INTERFACTORY COMMITTEE TALKS

Minister Issues Appeal

LD261936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Here is the content of a statement by the chairman of the government commission at the talks in Radom, Minister Zygmunt Rybicki.

[Begin recording] The standpoint represented by the government commission for talks with the Interfactory Workers Committee [MKR[of the Radom region Solidarity is as follows: We maintain that these talks should be better prepared than hitherto, because better preparation for the talks determines their more rapid progress and the possibility of presenting (?some) results to public opinion, which I think is somewhat tired by the lengthening duration of the talks. I would like to recall that, for some considerable time now, since the start of our contacts, we would have liked to get a more precise (?position) from your side which would enable us to give a response, to define solutions and to settle the issues which have been identified. For that, we need [words indistinct] documentation, and information. Without that, unfortunately, we cannot move. We are trying, of course, to obtain information, for instance, on cases involving violations of law and order--specific cases of violations of law and order--in June 76 by other channels, but [words indistinct] explanations that this material is already there. We think there is nothing simpler than to present it, so that it can be the subject of our deliberations. We want to appeal for [words indistinct] because the lack of agreement here, which does not only concern formal matters but also concerns the conditions for effectively carrying on the talks (?can also be) overcome, so that these misunderstandings do not have repercussions for Radom society. I would like to say that I am surprised that a 1-hour warning strike called during the rush-hour affected the public. This is a particularly sad fact. What are the plans? We maintain what the representative, the secretary of the commission said during his stay in Radom to MKR representatives: that he is in fact ready to hold talks, to return to talks, if it is not possible earlier, then even this afternoon, the 26th, and up to the 28th, in a working group or with a considerable part of the commission, in order to prepare further talks and take up those issues which are already ready for examination. With this appeal, with this proposal, I appeal to our interlocutors in Radom. [end recording]

Both Sides Comment

LD262334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] In the Radom region Solidarity held a press conference today devoted to the impasse in negotiations with the government commission. Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of Solidarity of the Radom region, stated that the union side is prepared to enter into further discussions with the interdepartmental commission at any time, on the condition that the latter adopt a constructive attitude and that it possess the appropriate powers.

A press conference was also held in Warsaw today at which Zygmunt Rybicki, chairman of the interdepartmental commission for talks with Solidarity of the Radom region, presented many explanations and statements to the effect that the government commission today came forward with a proposal that on 28 August a part of the government commission will travel to Radom, where it would begin talks in preparation for plenary negotiations. This date is essential inasmuch as, as is known, the event of talks did not begin, the Radom Solidarity planned to hold a general warning strike the day after tomorrow throughout the voivodship.

Delay Explained

LD270818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] The position of the government side regarding the impasse which has occurred in the Radom negotiations was presented at a press conference in the office of the Council of Ministers by the chairman of the interdepartmental commission for talks with the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] of NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region, Zygmunt Rybicki. He stated, among other things, that the reason why the government commission had not appeared in Radom on 20 August was a report from the voivodship office in Radom that the talks would not be held. The fault here probably lay with the channels of information. At the same time, the Radom MKR of NSZZ Solidarity reacted immediately by adopting a protest resolution, which was then endorsed by a general assembly of delegates of the region.

The issue of the location for the talks, which represents a further subject of controversy, seems to have been resolved, and in working contacts with the MKR it was agreed that the talks can be begun in the building of the Supreme Technical Organization [NOT]. We were and are ready, Zygmunt Rybicki stated, to renew contact immediately, without any preliminary conditions. However we must have a subject to talk about. To this end it is essential that the MKR take up a position with regard to the proposals of the commission submitted in June this year concerning persons injured in June 1976. The authorities are concerned that all these matters be explained and that [words indistinct]. The commission also expects the MKR to take up a position on the decision of the government Presidium, the aim of which is the implementation of the economic postulates of the voivodship.

Positions Outlined

LD271030 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--[Passage indistinct] explain the issue and to start the talks he said.

The issue of the place of the talks, another matter in dispute, seems to have been settled, he said. We were and are [words indistinct] immediately resume contacts without any preliminary conditions. However, we must know the subject of the talks. To attain this goal, it is indispensable for the Radom Solidarity chapter to adopt its stand on the commission's findings concerning the persons wronged in June 1976.

The latest proposal, made by the government commission today, is for the arrival of a part of the government commission in Radom on August 28 to start working talks with a group appointed by the Solidarity Radom chapter to prepare plenary negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Solidarity Radom chapter today told journalists their talks with the government commission were suspended chiefly through the fault of the chairman of the government commission who used various formal quirks.

As regards the postulated turning over to the commission of material concerning the wronged persons, Solidarity said it believes that, to protect the interests of the persons who made respective statements and forwarded documents, it cannot send them by mail but can present only during the negotiations.

The Radom community demands that the government-Solidarity negoations be broadcast on closed-circuit TV to a next door auditorium. This is one of the conditions for calling off the strike readiness. The second condition is to discontinue investigation into the Radomski Czerwiec-76 bulletin. The Solidarity Radom chapter believes that a replacement of the chairman of the interministerial commission is indispensable.

If the talks fail to resume, Solidarity will go ahead with a general strike in the Radom region.

WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC PRINTSHOP CLOSING DISCUSSED

AU261405 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 24 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Another Installment of the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC Affair--Mass Meeting in Katowice Steelworks--Statement by Metallurgical Workers' Trade Union Council"]

[Text] The 21 August mass meeting organized in the Katowice Steelworks by the Solidarity factory commission was held in connection with the closure of the plant's printing facility in which the WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC [FREE TRADE UNIONIST] bulletin had been printed.

As is known, investigations are continuing against WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC because of its antistate and anti-Soviet publications.

The head manager of the steelworks decidedly opposed these publications.

The Solidarity representatives who attended the mass meeting again asked for the printing facility to be reopened, for reemploying its workers and for punishing those who--as the said--had devastated the facility. They also proposed a vote of no confidence in the steelworks head manager and to hold a referendum in the plant on this subject. A white-painted wheelborrow placed on a truck, from which speeches were made, served as a symbol of that demand. The speakers also said that WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC will be published.

The steelplants' management denied Solidarity's accusations that the printing facility workers had been dismissed and asserted that all such workers were employed in line with their qualifications. They also denied that the facility had been devastated and said that it was put out of action temporarily so that it could not be used for the purpose that conflict with the law.

The PZPR factory committee of the Katowice steelworks announced that the 21 August activities of the leadership of the steelworks' Solidarity had been protested by many workers in the plant and by the party organizations and their members, including the party group of the printing facility.

On 22 August PAP received the following statement from the Trade Union Council of the Metallurgical Workers Trade Union in the Katowice steelworks:

Various political actions organized by Solidarity and disapproved by most workers have taken place in the Katowice steelworks in recent weeks, the communique [komunikat] states. In view of this, the plant's workers have often appealed to the Trade Union Council to take a stand on those actions.

We must appraise as thoroughly negative all actions, the statement [oswiadczenie] continues, regardless of whether they are warning strikes, protest rallies or protest marches in which political demands or demands that question our geopolitical affiliation are the leading slogans. Such actions, the statement stresses, are thoroughly in conflict with the working people's interests and, above all, have nothing in common with activities in favor of safeguarding the working people's living standards. A decisive majority of our workforce condemns such adventurous actions, as attested to, inter alia, by the course of the protest rally last Friday: Given the enormous organizational efforts of Solidarity functionaries, the favorable time at the junction of two work shifts, and the blocking of the entrance into the production area of the steelworks, no more than 400 people attended the rally, although the workforce totals 20,000. And those 400 people are a very optimistic estimate. All this clearly shows that it was a rally of Solidarity activists or even of some of them, but certainly not a rally of the workforce.

This fact proves, the statement continues, that Solidarity's leadership in the steelworks has become alienated from the workforce, is not responsive to workers' true interests and, in fact, has ceased to represent the workers.

The Friday rally has proven, the statement continues, that at the present time the factory commission is seeking to take over administrative and economic power, since it is impossible to interpret in any other way the resolution on a referendum in connection with a vote of no confidence in the steelworks' head manager. During that rally no substantial charge was raised against the head manager insofar as the running of the steelworks and solicitude for workers' interests are concerned.

The charge that he allowed the voivodship prosecutor's injunction regarding the stoppage of the steelworks' printing facility to be carried out is, of course, ridiculous and shifty in view of the fact that Solidarity never stops issuing appeals for observing the rule of law. The Trade Union Council of the steelworks is for a strong and effective management and for a genuine workers' self-government that reflects the workforce's views and interests.

Only such a self-government, the statement stresses, one which is elected in proportion to the votes obtained by the individual lists of candidates, will be able to most fully share in making decisions on the issues that are most important for the Katowice steelworks. That is why members of the Metallurgical Workers Trade Union will not participate in the referendum in question, and the Trade Union Council appeals to all workers to boycott that provocative action.

SOLIDARITY PROPOSES SATURDAY WORK IN GDANSK

LD261254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] In response to the appeal made by the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, the Solidarity commission in the Gdansk shipyard made several proposals to the workforce. One proposal was that the entire workforce work on eight free Saturdays without pay. The earnings would be handed over for social purposes.

Stanislaw Borowczak, Solidarity representative at the Gdansk shipyard said: [begin recording] Naturally the workforce will accept the appeal if the shipyard will provide work and the material necessary for ship production. Some workers have nothing to do. Also there is a shortage of supplies, poor cooperation with other enterprises in Poland and a shortage of ship engines which we have to buy with dollars. [end recording]

It can be said that shipyard workers are willing to work on their free Saturdays, but there is not much for them to do. [passage indistinct]

SLUPSK SOLIDARITY PREPARES PROTEST ACTION

LD261050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] I have in front of me a Telex sent by our Koszalin correspondent, Jolanta (Borut). The Telex concerns the so-called Slupsk affair. Here are its contents:

The conflict, which has already lasted for several months, concerns the Poseidon rest home in Ustka. Slupsk Solidarity demands that the Poseidon, which belongs to the Ministry of Justice, be handed over as a children's home. On the other hand, it is suggested that the Ustka health care complex be created in the childrens home building currently under construction.

In connection with the lack of agreement on this matter, Slupsk Solidarity is preparing a protest action. A conference on this matter is now taking place in the Solidarity chapter of the Slupsk region.

Further Details

LD270844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] In Slupsk Voivodship, the conflict has now become acute over the Ministry of Justice rest and recreation center in Ustka. Here is the latest information conveyed to us by Wojciech [name indistinct] chairman of the regional Main Board of Solidarity in Slupsk:

The Main Board of the Slupsk region is asking for the rehousing of children from a collapsing ruin into the Poseidon holiday home which belongs to the Ministry of Justice, and for the children's home to be repaired and redesignated as a kindergarten. Meanwhile the building, (?being constructed) which is capable of being adapted, will be turned into a two-department hospital with maternity and emergency departments. The data available say that 200 children are currently waiting for a place in the children's home. The children's home, where there are children staying at the moment, is a ruin which for 3 years has been (?condemned) by the sanitation department. [words indistinct]

MASSES SEEN AS VICTIMS OF POWER STRUGGLE

PM261341 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Article by Waldemar Mickiewicz: "Who Will Pay for This?"]

[Text] Tragedy and, at the same time, hope for Poland are contained in the inevitability of carrying through to the end all the initiated changes, in the absence of any other path for the Poles' own future.

What may be at the end of this path? We are lucky, as De Gaulle used to say, that we have had a great dream, a possibility for great reforms. Alas, one has to live not in the realm of even the most beautiful fiction, but amidst hard circumstances. And in the latter, one must pass through the process. Therefore, the end may be happy--equating with the "working" of the preprogrammed socialist political system and of the new economic model. No one in history has yet tested it in such a version. It was we who dreamed it up. And although there may be arguments about to what degree our experiment is unrepeatable, the fact that it is a novelty remains all the same.

However, it may also happen that we will not be able to enjoy such a happy end to our experiment. What will happen then? After all, there is no retreat. Will division of the nation, enmity and sniping among the citizens take place? I am not even speaking of the worst--the loss of national sovereign existence, which is not so unreal. Since we are in debt, we have no strong government and furthermore we are not situated in some remote corner of the world but in the very center of Europe, a place which affects the stability of the whole post World War II order.

We have no other way out but to advance on the path of reform. Let us say frankly, however, that the country can be diverted from that path by various objective circumstances, by various social and political forces, by specific people. Who and what is pushing Poland into an abyss?

Most of all we are being pushed there by the economic situation since the population transforms--to say the least--hardships and humiliations born of bad economics directly into a malevolent attitude toward the authorities. The overcoming of this social attitude and the creation of the credibility which everybody seeks in the context of economic realities is assuming particular significance. There can be democracy, honesty, hard work by the government, and a correct choice of means of economic activity to deal with a deep crisis--that is, everything that makes for credibility and should give rise to citizens' confidence in the authorities--but, standing in line all night or hourly in the heat depreciates all these in fact existing values and makes them appear irrelevant to ordinary people. Perhaps, to put it more carefully--they seem of secondary importance and hardly noticeable. It is not general values which have the the greatest influence on people's individual and collective reactions; in any case they do not mold the mood to the extent that lines, uncertainty and shortages do.

This is evident. And yet we hardly perceive daily the destructive influence of the weak economy on the country and on the government, whereas we project our reactions concerning the economy precisely on the government and specific politicians.

One can say, rightly so, that the government should be made responsible as it was the government and not the nation that led the country to the present state. But what of it, what if we are right to say this? It does not change anything in terms of economic realities.

The "projection" of social moods and reactions from the economy onto the government nevertheless has a certain aspect--it leads logically and in practice to society being faced with the problem of seeking changes in the government. This is not discussed openly. The editor Mazowiecki clearly denies such an attitude on Solidarity's part, and tries to ridicule statements that Solidarity wants to conspire and is waging a struggle for power. Walesa, too, urges combating views and opinions stating that Solidarity seeks power.

I shall not get involved in motives and intentions because, like the whole of society, I do not know what Walesa and his union adherents and opponents really think. On the other hand, I know what they say in public and what has been written. I am even inclined to accept that in their intentions they are indeed solely concerned with the trade union. I also accept, despite facts known to me, that no one from Solidarity's leading circles aims for personal power or seeks changes in the sociopolitical system on the basis of the Solidarity organization, even if it appears that such are their intentions. The events which are taking place-- and the existing economic situation--put on the agenda the question of the struggle for power.

I will not write at length about on what levels the struggle is taking place, as I have already mentioned it. I only want to point out that the second such factor diverting our country from the chosen path into a blind avenue is indeed the question of power. Why? It is because in such a hard economic situation and with reforms of social, political and economic structures planned on such a wide scale only an energetic and decisive, as well as effective, government is capable of maintaining the country's progress on the chosen path and accepting history's challenge. Are authorities who cannot do anything, who cannot even set the price for flour or reduce the meat ration capable of this? No one in his right mind will applaud the reduction of food rations or price increases, although no one has proof that such steps are unnecessary. Even without any serious consultations I can say that the price increases necessary to obtain the aims of the economic reform will be received with hostility by the workers, and the problem of compensation--regardless of the truth--will be received with mistrust as a necessary evil.

An authority which knows what to do and how but is unable to do it is an authority in name only. Even when it is surrounded by secretarial staff and titles, there are many phenomena indicating that the real authority is elsewhere. Are not successive actions causing further areas to be "wrested" from the authorities, so they are becoming to an even greater degree an ineffective, blocked authority with only a name and a signboard to itself? In that case, where is power being transferred to? After all it is not melting away. It is evidently being transferred where politicians are striving for an increase in their sphere of influence.

And here there is room for agreement with the editor Mazowiecki, namely that a conspiracy is not necessary. In broad daylignt power is overtly passing into the hands of certain Solidarity activists.

Why--let us return to the question--is the still open question of power pushing the country into a blind alley? One is under the impression that some people believe that the only possible happy ending lies in a change of government If this is the case let every Pole be clear what sort of government it should be, in what system it should perform and what sort of a country it would be. It is already known how it should look from the ninth congress and ensuing changes in the official current since August. The authorities have shown their cards on both the personnel and planning sides. Perhaps, let those who seek to replace the authorities equally clearly unfold their program and personal data. After all, democracy and consultation, as well as the need for credibility, are slogans of all those seeking power. In the name of the slogans they preach, let them at last look the nation in the face and stop tormenting it.

As yet they have not done so. And so theirs is just one more vision and version of our country. Therefore, it is difficult to look at the occurrences and events in the country in any other way than through the prism of the interests of this weak official state, which enfolds the nation and, although weak, is nonetheless the sole guarantor of the nation's existence.

So, as long as it is believed that the question of power is open and as long as the authorities are weak--and it is not known whom the "real" power serves--the fate of the nation is condemned to fortuitous and, therefore, dangerous solutions. And all the lies and pretence are only a symptom of a great danger to the nation. For instance: When the moment came to use the police forces we learned from one side that the route [for the Warsaw demonstration] had been set and from the other that it had not. Meanwhile our heads were put at risk in the scuffle. And while the dangerous wave of street demonstrations continues, further strikes are being prepared--we learn of talks on the highest level between both sides which bring them no glory.

Is this not playing with the country's and nation's fate? And anyway, it is responsible and worthy of such a level, in the end.

I have heard repeatedly that Solidarity can be relied upon, that demands for trustworthiness are leveled only at the government since the other side is trustworthy. I do not question the veracity of such statement. Even if they are true, they say nothing in themselves. Most of all, they do not answer such questions as whether their influences are used to ensure security for the country and for the nation and to find a solution to the present tragedy or are they used instead to weaken the authorities' power. What is going on when you lead demonstrations for improvements on the market when at the same time you are aware that there is nothing that can be radically changed? And then to announce further strikes straight afterwards? Is the struggle solely for the market, or is it a mobilization of the "street" to gain its favor? What for? Is it not to increase your own influence? After all, it is possible to take this view of what is sweeping our country.

I repeat: Maybe not on the basis of intentions, or at least not the intentions of all the leaders, but on the sole basis of created facts, the question of a struggle for a change of government is clearly taking shape. Perhaps only some of those enigmatic figures in Solidarity circles are struggling for it. Let us then state clearly which circles and people they are. And let the government as well as Solidarity state it. Solidarity, like the party and the socialist country, are already part of the nation's destiny. It is not yet known whether it is for better or for worse. But it is there. Hence, it also owes the people an answer to the question.

And finally, there is the last matter increasing the danger of Poland straying off the chosen path into a blind alley. It turns out that the official state, although still weak, is not, however, helpless. We have a picture which may pass into history as a particularly paradoxical form of collective reaction. Thus it transpired that the state could not prevent the demonstration on the Warsaw traffic circle. It could not even redirect it to the different routes requested by the organizers. Nor were the strikes that accompanied the event prevented. But it was possible to thwart the organizers.

Therefore, it does not look as if the official state intends not to defend itself, or that it has nothing to defend itself with. But here appears the tragic sign for the masses. For it is they , not the politicians or the pseudopoliticians, who will be paying the bills for this struggle for power, whether it is deliberate (or merely a product of necessity or ignorance). Maybe the struggle is no longer against the government.

Why do I write in such a brutal and unequivocal manner? I am writing frankly because I want to live in a normal country. I have only one country and want to live only in it. I am siding with the basic values--stability and development of a nation which has its own state, a state based on the most humanist ideals derived from social justice.

The idea of writing, as I see it, is to enlighten the masses at large that what opened the way for change last year, which can be compared only with what in our history relates to the 3 May Constitution, is not bound to have a happy ending, just as the adoption of the Constitution did not automatically give the nation the opportunity to profit from its results.

TRIAL OF MOCZULSKI, OTHER KPN DEFENDENTS CONTINUES

LD261630 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--At the Warsaw Voivodship Court the trial is continuing on the case of the members of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] Leszak Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stanski and Tadeusz Jandziszak.

After many hours of explanations by L. Moczulski on the circumstances and the political origins of the education and activity of the KPN, the court started asking the defendant questions. They concerned in particular, the understanding by L. Moczulski of various formulations contained in the materials of the confederation, the origin of these documents and questions connected with the political program and the activity of the KPN brought about by it.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SUPPLEMENT PUBLISHES CENSORSHIP LAW

AU251500 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 21 Aug 81 p IV in ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC Supplement

[Headline: "The Law on the Control of Publications and Public Performances"--issued in Warsaw on 16 June 1981]

[Text]

Article 1

1. The Polish People's Republic ensures the freedom of speech and printed material in publications and public performances.

2. It is the duty of the state bodies and institutions and of the political and social organizations to safeguard and ensure the exercise of the freedom of speech and printed material in publications and public performances.

3. This law regulates the use of the freedom of speech and printed material in publications and public performances.

Article 2

When exercising the freedom of speech and printed material in publications and public performances, one must not:

1) Strike at the independence or territorial integrity of the Polish People's Republic;

2) Appeal for the overthrow of, slander, ridicule or degrade the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic;

3) Strike at the constitutional principles of the foreign policy of the Polish People's Republic and its alliances;

4) Conduct war propaganda;

5) Disclose information that constitutes state secrets, including economic secrets or official secrets concerning defense and the Armed Forces;

6) Encourage the commitment of crime or laud crime;

7) Disclose--without the permission of the parties concerned--information concerning the preliminary proceedings or spread information concerning a court trial conducted behind closed doors;

8) Offend religious feelings and the feelings of nonbelievers;

9) Propagate nationality and racial discrimination;

10) Propagate morally harmful contents, especially alcoholism, drug addiction, cruelty and pornography.

Article 3

1. The publications and public performances to be propagated are subject to preliminary control by the organs charged with the control of publications and public performances.

2. The organs controlling publications and public performances are as follows:

1) The regional offices for the control of publications and public performances, which operate as the organs of first instance and which will henceforth be referred to as regional offices;

2) The Chief office for the Control of Publications and Public Performances, which operates as the central organ concerning the control of publications and public performances and which will henceforth be referred to as the Chief Office.

Article 4

1. Preliminary control does not apply to:

1) Speeches by deputies and councillors made at open sessions of the Sejm and the People's Councils and their bodies, as well as questions asked by deputies and councillors;

2) Verdicts and the reasons for them pronounced by the courts, the colleges dealing with minor offenses and the assessors examining labor cases, unless the reasons cannot be revealed;

3) Normative acts and other legal acts of a general character, including national socio-economic plans, town and country development plans and official reports and opinions;

4) Official blanks and forms issued by the state organs and other state organizational units as well as blanks and forms issued by the cooperative and economic organizational units for official use by these units;

5) Statistical publications controlled by the Main Statistical Office;

6) Individual maps, sets of maps and the maps attached to publications that are controlled by the Main Office for Geodesy and Cartography;

7) Schoolbooks and teaching aids approved by the Ministry of Education and Upbringing;

8) Scientific and didactic publications issued by higher schools, the units of the Polish Academy of Sciences, independent scientific and didactic units, scientific research institutes, units set up for scientific research in keeping with the regulations in force, theological seminaries and registered scientific associations as well as the blanks used by these institutions to collect data for research purposes;

9) Interim theses, master degree theses, diploma theses as well as theses for the degrees of doctor and assistant professor printed in the quantities required for obtaining a diploma or for completing the doctoral or professorial proceedings in the institutions listed under 8);

10) Publications, pictures, religious recordings, documents, texts concerning liturgy, monastries, prayers, catechism and priesthood, texts on church laws, announcements and the information bulletins, transmissions of religious rites by radio and television, cultural-religious functions organized within the area of individual churches, letters and circular bulletins for the internal use of church institutions, and blanks, forms and other documents for the official use of these institutions, provided all the listed matter is approved by the Catholic Church and by other churches and religious communities;

11) Bulletins containing information--including opinions--on issues of statutory activities, as well as blanks, forms and announcements published by political organizations, trade unions and other social organizations, intended for the internal circulation among members of such organizations and provided with a rider to this effect: Should such publications violate the enactments of Article 2, the Chief Office may--having issued a caution--subject a publication in question to preliminary control for a specific period of time no longer than 6 months;

12) Publications for the internal use of the Armed Forces and internal military functions subjected to control by the military bodies for protecting secrets;

13) Re-editions of the publications that have already been published in People's Poland and have been allowed to be published;

14) Polish works written before 1918;

15) Music notes and exclusively musical records and tapes;

16) Exhibitions of fine arts and artistic photography;

17) Internal artistic or entertainment functions;

18) Cable radio programs;

19) Original art prints;

20) Bibliographic publications and data;

21) Commercial and factory printed matter and printed matter for personal use;

22) Prints of manuscripts published in up to 100 copies.

2. On the motion of the editor of the daily or periodical concerned or the person responsible for a public performance, the Chief Office may waive wholly or in part the control over the publications and public performances whose character excludes the possibility of violating Article 2.

Article 5

The organs exercising control over publications and public performances cannot prohibit the publications and public performances by specific authors and issue interpretational directives on how events and the activities of institutions and individual persons should be presented.

Article 6

1. The Chief Office is subordinate to the Council of State.

2. The Council of State appoints and relieves the chairman and deputy chairmen of the Chief Office.

3. The chairman of the Chief Office runs the Chief Office's activities and supervises the activity of the regional offices.

Article 7

1. The Chief Office college operates within the Chief Office.

2. The college is composed of:

1) The chairman and deputy chairman of the Chief Office;

2) Nine of 12 members are appointed and relieved by the Council of State as follows: A) One-third of the members are appointed from the premier's candidates and B) Two-thirds of them are appointed from among the candidates put forward by political and social organizations and by creative associations;

3) The Chief Office college: A) assesses the annual reports on the Chief Office's activities, B) assesses the periodical reports on the activities of the individual regional offices, C) evaluates the candidates for directors of regional offices, D) examines issues and adopts resolutions in the case defined by the statute, and E) advises and briefs the chairman of the Chief Office on other matters pertaining to the organs controlling publications and public performances.

Article 8

1. Regional offices are set up for a single voivodship or for a number of voivodships.

2. The Council of State sets up and abolishes regional offices and determines their location and territorial range; the Council of State's resolutions in this regard are published by the DZIENNIK USTAW [official gazette] of the Polish People's Republic.

3. A regional office is run by the director appointed and relieved by the chairman of the Chief Office.

Article 9

1. From time to time, but at least once a year, the Council of State examines the information and reports on the activities of the organs exercising control over publications and public performances, with the help of the opinions supplied by the government, the first chairman of the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General of the Polish People's Republic and the chairman of the Supreme Administrative Court; the Council of State can ask political organizations, trade unions and other social organizations to supply it with observations and views relating to reports and information.

2. Each year the Council of State presents to the Sejm a report on the council's activity regarding the organs responsible for controlling publications and public performances.

Article 10

1. The Council of State adopts the regulations detailing the procedures in keeping with which the Chief Office and the regional offices control publications and public performances.

2. The statute issued by the Council of State on the motion of the chairman of the Chief Office defines the internal organization of the Chief Office; the statute also lays down the organization and the detailed range and procedure of the Chief Office college's activity.

3. The Council of State's resolution concerning the issues listed in item 1 must be published in the DZIENNIK USTAW of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 11

The procedures concerning the issues reserved for the organs for controlling publications and public performances take place in keeping with the rules of the administration code, allowing for the changes resulting from this law.

Article 12

1. The following items are submitted for control to the regional office in order that they may be published:

1) In the case of printed texts--the corrected proofs made ready for printing or the equivalents of such proofs; and, if the regional office agrees, manuscripts, not later than:

A) 3 hours before the scheduled deadline for printing a newspaper by a printing plant; the information items supplied to the dailies as a current news service are submitted as they come, but the last item must not be submitted any later than 1 hour before printing begins;

B) 24 hours before a weekly begins to be printed; the information and articles commenting on current affairs are submitted as they become available, but the last must not be submitted later than 12 hours before printing;

C) 48 hours before a periodical appearing in periods longer than 2 weeks and shorter than 2 months begins to be printed;

D) 14 days before the other periodicals begin to be printed.

2) In the case of public performances--the text of a public performance and the dress rehearsal; if the performance is based on the text of a work which was previously permitted to be printed, published or performed, the dress rehearsal; no less than 48 hours notice must be given of the exact time and place of the dress rehearsal, and if there is no dress rehearsal, 48 hours notice of the actual public performance must be given.

3) In the case of television shows and radio programs--the program script at least 48 hours before including it in the schedule, and then the tape in the final version 24 hours before broadcasting.

4) In the case of television or radio newscasts--the typed, tape-recorded or filmed copy at least 24 hours before broadcasting; news items are to be submitted successively, the last one at least 10 minutes before broadcasting, and commentaries on current events at least 6 hours before broadcasting.

5) In the case of motion pictures,--a rough copy at least 48 hours before including it in the schedule.

6) In the case of exhibitions--their final form at least 24 hours before opening.

2. The person submitting publications or shows to preliminary control is also obligated to ask the control organs where he should be informed about the decisions referred to in Article 13, paragraphs 2 and 3.

Article 13

1. If the publication or show submitted to control does not infringe upon the values referred to in Article 2, the appropriate regional office will authorize its dissemination; and if it does infringe upon them, it will adopt a decision banning the dissemination of the publication or the show wholly or partially.

2. The decision is to be adopted and handed over to or notified to the party concerned immediately, not later than:

1) Within 6 hours with regard to information to be broadcast on radio or television;

2) Within 12 hours with regard to information materials to be published in daily newspapers or periodicals issued at least once a week, and within 48 hours with regard to other materials;

3) Within 48 hours with regard to entertainment shows;

4) Within 1 month with regard to an occasional publication or a periodical issued in periods of more than 1 month;

5) Within 2 months with regard to other publications.

3. Against the decision of the regional office, and against the failure to present the decision within the time indicated in paragraph 2, an appeal may be filed in the Chief Office within 7 days from the day when the decision was or should have been handed over or notified. The Chief Office is to adopt and to hand over or notify its decision to the party concerned immediately, not later than:

1) Within 3 days with regard to an item constituting a commentary on current events;

2) Within 7 days with regard to a daily or a periodical issued at least once a week;

3) Within 14 days with regard to an entertainment show;

4) Within 1 month with regard to other publications.

4. If the party concerned, having met the conditions referred to in Article 12, paragraph 2, did not receive the decision within the time indicated in Article 13, it may disseminate the item submitted to control.

5. The legal grounds indicated in the decision must not be changed in the course of action by the office which made the decision.

6. Regional offices are authorized to check in each case if entertainment shows follow the accepted script and dress rehearsal. In case of a gross inconsistency, they may ban further shows until the original form is restored.

Article 14

1. The newspaper editor, the publisher or the show organizer may, with the author's consent, and is obligated to upon the author's request, mark in the text or in a special information notice in the arrangement of the exhibition the intervention made by the organ for the control of publications and shows, giving the legal grounds for the intervention referred to by the organ in its decision.

2. In the event of the author's death, the rights specified in paragraph 1 pass to his successors; and if there are no successors, to the publisher.

3. The clauses of paragraphs 1 and 2 are not applicable if an action against the decision is brought to the Supreme Administrative Court.

Article 15

1. An action against decisions banning publications and shows may be brought to the Supreme Administrative Court on the principles and in the manner set forth in the administrative procedure code, with changes ensuing from the precepts of the present act.

2. An action against the decision of the Chief Office is to be brought to the Supreme Administrative Court within 7 days from the day the decision was presented or notified. The Chief Office passes the action along with the records to the Supreme Administrative Court within 7 days from the day it was filed.

3. The action referred to in paragraph 1 is temporarily exempted from court fees; the Supreme Administrative Court determines the fees in the sentence completing the action.

4. The Supreme Administrative Court checks the conformity of the controversial decision with the present act and with other legal precepts provided in the administrative procedure code.

5. In matters concerning shows or items intended for daily or weekly periodicals, the date for the hearing in the Supreme Administrative Court is to be set within 7 days from the filing of the case in the Supreme Administrative Court, and in other matters within 14 days, unless there are formal obstacles.

6. At the request of the plaintiff, trade unions, public service associations, as well as registered scientific and creative societies, which did not participate in the administrative action, may participate as parties in the action in the Supreme Administrative Court.

Article 16

1. A regional office may ban the dissemination of a specific issue of a foreign periodical or a book issued abroad, a motion picture, a record or other type of publication, if their contents infringe upon the law.

2. The Chief Office is authorized to deprive of the right of circulation for a period of from 1 to 5 years any periodical printed abroad to which the circulation ban was applied at least three times; the disposition to this effect is to be published in the official gazette of the Polish People's Republic, MONITOR POLSKI.

3. Libraries belonging to scientific and creative societies may bring in and store for the purposes justified by their statutory activities foreign publications whose distribution has been banned.

4. Entitled to bring in foreign publications prohibited or deprived of the right of circulation are institutions or persons who need them for professional or scientific purposes. The Chief Office may authorize the import of such publications for other purposes.

Article 17

Whoever evades the control specified in the act, or does not comply with the prohibitions arising from the decisions and orders issued by the organs of the control of publications and public performances, is liable to a fine of up to Z5,000.

Article 18

1. If a publication is subject to control on the basis of the present act, the publisher may refrain from publishing the work concerned only on the basis of the final decision banning the publication in question; he also may at any time withdraw from the contract for reasons justifying that under the authorship act.

2. The precept of paragraph 1 applies appropriately to public performances.

Article 19

Paragraph 5 added to Article 13 of the 26 March 1975 Customs Act (DZIENNIK USTAW No 10, position 56) reads as follows:

"5. An action against decisions concerning works and information dispatches, referred to in paragraph 1, is to be brought to the Supreme Administrative Court on the basis defined in the administrative procedure code."

Article 20

1. The issues reserved for the Chief Office for the control of the press, publications and entertainment and for its local organs in regulations preserving their validity in line with Article 23, and in matters reserved for those organs in special regulations pass appropriately to the Chief office and to regional offices.

2. The personnel of the Chief Office for the control of the press, publications and public performances and of its local organs are now becoming, accordingly, the personnel of the Chief Office and of regional offices.

Article 21

1. Regulations governing the rights and obligations of state employees apply to the personnel of the organs for the control of publications and public performances.

2. The Council of State establishes salary regulations for employees of the organs for the control of publications and public performances.

Article 22

1. The proceedings concerning the control of publications and public performances that were instituted before the day on which this law becomes valid and cannot be completed by that day will continue until final solution in line with the previous regulations.

2. The provisions of this law concerning appeals to the Supreme Administrative Court on the decisions on the control of publications and public performances are applied to the decisions made on the issues that are subject to first-instance proceedings after the day on which this law becomes valid.

Article 23

The decree issued on 5 July 1946 concerning the establishment of the Chief Office for the control of the press, publications and public performances (DZIENNIK USTAW No 34, item 210; No 36, item 257--1948; No 19, item 114--1952; and No 49, item 239--1953) loses its validity, except for the regulations concerning the issue of permits to publish periodicals and the issue of registration and control of printing plants, stamp-producing plants and the plants producing publications and illustrations by photo-sensitive methods and those producing duplicating machines.

Article 24

This law becomes valid as of 1 September 1981.

Warsaw, 16 June 1981.

[Signed] Witold Zakrzewski, chairman of the Commission for Legislative Work; Zygmunt Surowiec, chairman of the Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice; Zdzislaw Czeszejko-Sochacki, secretary.

PRIMATE GLEMP APPEALS TO NATION FOR 30-DAY CALM

LD261628 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Primate Jozef Glemp has participated in the 2-day church celebrations of the Feast of Our Lady of Czestochowa which took place at Jasna Gora in Czestochowa.

One hundred and fifty pilgrim groups and thousands of other persons arrived. The celebrations were attended by members of the Polish Episcopate; by Cardinal Wladyslaw Rubin, who arrived from Rome; and by clergy, monks and nuns from throughout Poland. The solemn pontifical mass was presided over by Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. The sermon to the faithful was delivered by Jozef Glemp, metropolitan of Gnezno and Warsaw and primate of Poland.

The primate spoke of the need for moral renewal. He stated that a profound social awareness and unity of the community in solving everyday matters with which the nation is struggling is needed to end the crisis. This can be achieved only by work and prayer. The Polish nation particularly needs calm.

Referring to the approaching anniversary of the tragic September, the Polish primate appealed to the entire community for 30 days of calm and work without tensions. The Jasna Gora appeal was renewed during the celebration.

EFFORTS TO RECRUIT MORE COALMINERS SUCCESSFUL

LD261246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Stanislaw Soltysik report from Katowice]

[Text] The magical number, quoted by the Ministry of Mining and repeated by the mass media, of 19,000 vacant jobs in coal mining has been considerably reduced. This has become possible thanks to a decision which has been adopted to permit this year's recruits and also servicemen who have completed 1 year of national service to work in coalmines, under terms which are generally applied, as a substitute for military service. So far several thousand young people have taken up the offer by signing appropriate agreements with coalmines. Many of them have been working anthracite mines for several weeks, for example in the Katowice amalgamation [words indistinct].

At present the budding miners are being trained under the supervision of experienced miners, and are performing cleaning and auxiliary work. In a few weeks time they will work as miners and the next group will be trained. This is a great help for the mining industry, although it is still insufficient.

The Katowice amalgamation of coal industry, apart from 1,400 recruits and servicemen who have already signed up, is willing to accept the same number of people again. In the Zabrze amalgamation there are several hundred vacancies, despite the fact that in recent weeks 1,800 work agreements have been signed. A similar situation exists in other amalgamations. In the view of experts, if 19,000 vacant jobs were filled the annual output can be increased by 5-million tons of coal. So far there is still a shortage of 9,000 men.

JUSTICE MINISTRY COMMISSION EXAMINES PENAL CODE

LD261654 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--"The dominating direction is to reduce the repressive nature of the penal law system," Prof. Igor Andrejew of the Warsaw University told TRYBUNA LUDU while discussing draft amendments to the penal code prepared by the Ministry of Justice commission that he is heading.

"Thus, it is proposed that the minimum prison term envisaged by the penal code be cut from three months to one month, and that a principle be introduced that regulations state fines and obligatory employment as an alternative to the punishment of up to 3 years imprisonment," Prof. Andrejew said.

While referring to the much discussed issue of capital punishment which has as many advocates as opponents in Poland, Prof. Andrejew said that his commission prepared two alternative proposals, which have to be discussed yet and which envisage that in times of peace capital punishment is either abolished or significantly limited in application, being reserved for cases of high treason and premeditated murder exclusively.

"Another direction of the planned changes is to increase the protection of civic rights. It is proposed in particular to grant greater powers to the court which would be the unique body entitled to decide about depriving a citizen of his freedom," Prof. Andrejew told TRYBUNA LUDU.

GENERAL BARYLA ATTENDS ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI MEETING

AU261330 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 24 Aug 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Editorial Meeting"]

[Text] The editorial meeting held on the premises of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Saturday 22 August discussed the ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI editorial board's problems of work and tasks for the immediate future. Lt Gen Dr Jozef Baryla, chief of the Armed Forces' Main Political Administration and vice minister of national defense, talked with the leadership of the editorial board and a group of journalists. Brig Gen Dr Tadeusz Szacilo, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration and head of the Propaganda and Agitation Board, attended the meeting.

NEED FOR 'ACTIVE PARTNERSHIP' WITH SOVIET UNION

LD260950 Warsaw PAP in English 0803 GMT 26 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)--The party daily TRYBUNA LUDU today stressed the need for "active partnership" between Poland and the Soviet Union.

"Poland in [word indistinct] interest must not lose its international role and position, shaped in the whole postwar period owing to her membership in the community of the socialist states, recognized as an active and reliable partner of the USSR and the other fraternal countries. Such partnership and the active and constructive policy developed in its spirit are indispensable to ensuring the best possible external conditions for the socialist renewal in Poland. At the same time, the chances and efficacy of that policy depend on the internal stability of the country.

"Whence comes the imperative dictated by the raison [as received] of the national and state existence to oppose with all resolution any anti-Soviet excesses in our country, any actions aimed against our international alliances. With equal resolution one should also (?denounce) the attempts to explain those alliances exclusively in the categories of 'geopolitics', 'realism', etc. It need not be proved that such an attitude would signify political passiveness, and a passive ally stops being a ranking partner.

"Thus a credible partnership also means an active partnership. Only in that [word indistinct], as reaffirmed by the Crimean communique (on the Polish-Soviet summit talks), it will be beneficial for Poland and the entire socialist community."

TRYBUNA LUDU CITED ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD USSR

LD261610 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 26 Aug 81

["Campaign of Fear"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Aug (PAP)—In its aspiring to dominate the Soviet Union, the policy of the present U.S. administration is founded upon three premises: stepped-up armaments both in the United States and within the entire NATO pact; intensified military and political activity focusing on the socialist states and particularly in the Middle East, Southeast Asia and the Pacific, and the third: the combining of economic assistance granted to the developing countries with reducing the latter to submission to Washington, writes today's TRYBUNA LUDU.

In the circumstances of critical opinions often appearing both in the United States and in Western Europe which condemn the American policies towards the East and objections as to the cold-war one-sidedness of such undertakings, an apparent impression of readiness to take up the disarmament talks with the USSR seems to appear. This readiness and even the date of the negotiations, scheduled to take place between mid-November and December of this year, is mentioned in the Ottawa Declaration. However, the fact is that the promise of such a dialogue totally passes over in silence all the hitherto Soviet proposals concerning, for instance, the reduction of armament expenses, refraining from the production and deployment of new types of nuclear missiles and desisting from creating a cold-war climate in international relations.

Unfortunately, those who think that politics from the position of force backed up with an armaments race can replace the common sense of peaceful co-existence now, make up the core of the American foreign policy, determine its principles and goals, TRYBUNA LUDU continues. Unfortunately, the Ottawa summit has also supplied evidence that the authors of the Washington policy towards the East use up a lot of energy to present the Soviet Union to its own West European partners as a threat and persuade them to follow the path of armaments and confrontation. Such was the aim of accepting the principle of having to consult within NATO all planned technical equipment and advanced sales to the Soviet Union.

In light of the facts observed in Washington, using the East as a threat becomes a doctrinal instrument of Washington's policy of accelerated armaments and dreams of world domination, TRYBUNA LUDU concludes.

DEFENSE MINISTER ISSUES ORDER OF DAY 23 AUG

AU260904 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 Aug 81 p 5

[Order of the Day issued by Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 23 August]

[Text] All our people, closely united around the RCP and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the creator of the most wonderful achievements in Romania's history, are celebrating on 23 August the 37th anniversary of Romania's anti-imperialist, antifascist, social and national liberation. The creative energy and the lofty communist responsibility with which the working people throughout the country are acting to implement the 12th party congress decisions, and the successes recorded in honor of our great national holiday, display the desire of all our nation to ensure the fatherland's constant advance toward new peaks of progress and socialist civilization.

At this time of solemnly recalling the excellent revolutionary act of 23 August 1944, all our country's sons turn their thoughts, full of gratitude, toward the communists and antifascists who rose to defend the people's vital interests, thus proving an exemplary patriotism, and express their high appreciation for the members of the patriotic guards, the soldiers and officers of the Romanian Army, all workers, peasants and intellectuals who, arm in arm, fought for the victory of the insurrection, freedom and the fatherland's independence.

We also want to pay warm homage to the memory of the glorious Soviet Army, which contributed to completing the liberation of Romanian territory from Hitlerite domination and which bore the brunt of the struggles to crush the Nazi war machine. We also pay homage to the antifascist resistance fighters and the peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Comrade enlisted men, NCO's and warrant officers, officers and generals:

Always keeping alive in our hearts the flame of deep gratitude toward our glorious forebearers and inspired by justified pride in the great achievements recorded by the people under the leadership of our heroic Communist Party, whose 60th anniversary we celebrated recently, devote all your strength and creative energy to unswervingly implementing the party and state's domestic and foreign policy and the tasks devolving on our army under the historic documents set forth by the 12th party congress, and to properly fulfilling the directive provisions and orders of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of our armed forces, in keeping with the level of our great communist demands.

Devote all your work energy to achieving a new and better quality in political and combat training. Take firm action to ensure a high combat capability of small and large military units on the basis of the principles and requirements of the national military doctrine, whose brilliant founder is Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to constantly strengthen military order and discipline, to achieve perfect knowledge, maintenance and handling of modern military equipment and to carefully preserve the civic wealth. Do not spare any efforts to honorably fulfill the tasks entrusted to you by the national economy.

In making full use of the conditions created by the party and state, take firm communist action to achieve a solid political, patriotic and revolutionary training and acquire thorough combat capabilities, so that our army is ready at any time to defend--together with the troops of the Ministry of the Interior, with the members of Patriotic Guards and youth detachments and with all our people--the freedom, independence, sovereignty and integrity of Socialist Romania!

On our national holiday, I want to extend warm congratulations to you and to wish you important successes in fulfilling all the missions entrusted to you by the fatherland, the people, the party and by the supreme commander!

In honor of this great holiday, I order:

On 23 August, 21 artillery salvoes shall be fired in Bucharest as a token of greetings.

Long live the 37th anniversary of the anti-imperialist, antifascist, social and national revolution in Romania!

Long live the RCP headed by its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu!

Long live our free and independent fatherland--the Socialist Republic of Romania!

[Signed] Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense.

STANESCU APPOINTED HEAD OF FOREIGN CONSTRUCTIONS

AU270729 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Aug (AGERPRES)--By presidential decree Ion Stanescu was appointed head of the Foreign Constructions Department, with the rank of minister, being released from his previous function as a secretary of state, the Ministry of Chemical Industry.

ECUADOREAN MINISTER OF NATURAL RESOURCES VISITS

Meets Ceausescu

AU261530 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Eduardo Ortega Gomez, minister of natural resources and energy of the Republic of Ecuador, who visited our country at the head of an economic delegation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of mines, petroleum and geology. Nicolae Petre, our country's charge d'affaires ad-interim in Ecuador, and (Luciano Almeida), Ecuador's charge d'affaires ad-interim in Romania, were also present.

Expressing gratitude for this reception, the guest extended to President Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes for the Romanian people's well-being on behalf of Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea, president of the Republic of Ecuador. He also expressed his admiration for Romania's successes in all fields and its foreign policy serving international peace and understanding.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend cordial greetings to the president of the Republic of Ecuador as well as wishes for success to the Ecuadorean people in the socioeconomic development of their country.

During the talk, the sides pointed out with satisfaction the good relations between the two countries and assessed that the visit to Ecuador by the Romanian head of state played an essential role in continuously developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ecuador. They expressed the conviction that the agreements reached at the summit level will be fruitfully implemented in order to expand and deepen Romanian-Ecuadorean cooperation. They stressed that the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Ecuador serves the overall progress of our countries and peoples and the cause of peace and cooperation among all nations.

During the exchange of views, the sides emphasized that in the current complex international situation it is necessary to strengthen cooperation between small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and all states in the efforts to improve the world political climate, to resume and continue the course of detente and peace, to halt the arms race, which is a burden for all peoples, to eliminate underdevelopment and to build a new world economic order capable of ensuring the free and independent development of all nations.

Holds Talks

AU261947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Aug (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, August 26, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of mines, oil and geology, and Eduardo Ortega Gomez, minister of national resources and energy of Ecuador, signed a memorandum on the Romanian-Ecuadorean talks conducted in Bucharest in the field of oil and mining.

The document expresses the interest of the Ecuadorean side in Romania's cooperation in various domains of activity among which oil tapping and exploitation, the oil industry, the building of future industrial units for oil refining and the production of chemical fertilizers as well as training of the Ecuadorean technical personnel in the oil sector.

The same day, the Ecuadorean minister and Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, analyzed the existing possibilities of increasing the volume of economic exchanges between Romania and Ecuador. As domains of mutual interest the sides identified the joint building of several industrial units, works of oil tapping and exploitation in Ecuador, as well as the processing of Ecuadorean oil in Romania.

On August 26 too, the Ecuadorean minister conducted talks with Ioan Avram, minister of machine-building industry, and with Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry. During the interviews, the sides analyzed aspects of development of cooperation between Romania and Ecuador in the field of machine building, petrochemistry and oil processing.

BURTICA RECEIVES EGYPTIAN INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU261850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Aug (AGERPRES)--Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Taha Zaki, minister of industry of Egypt, discussed in Bucharest on August 26 aspects of the amplification of the commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Egypt on multiple planes, in keeping with the understandings covenanted between the presidents of the two countries.

The same day, the Egyptian minister met Virgil Trofin, deputy prime minister and minister of mining, oil and geology, chairman for Romania of the Joint Romanian-Egyptian Commission of Economic Collaboration with whom he examined the stage of relations between Romania and Egypt in mining and oil industries as well as in geological activities. Likewise, possibilities were highlighted of developing the collaboration between the two countries, through the setting up of joint companies included, in various fields of activity.

On August 26, too, the guest had interviews with the minister of chemical industry, Gheorghe Caranfil, and the minister of machine-building industry, Ioan Avram.

BEGIN-AS-SADAT TALKS SERVE U.S. INTERESTS

AU262125 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Milutin Milenkovic commentary]

[Text] At their press conference in Alexandria today, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin said that their decision to renew the talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy is the most important result of their 2-day talks in President as-Sadat's residence. The Israeli Prime Minister emphasized that the new round of those talks under U.S. sponsorship would be held on 23 and 24 September, and Egyptian sources note the possibility that the talks will be held at the ministerial level in New York. Our commentator Milutin Milenkovic says the following in connection with this meeting:

Although they are diverse in their significance, the numerous pieces of the current Middle East and Mediterranean chronicle can be joined together into a logical mosaic. Then a conclusion imposes itself about the intensified efforts of the most influential world powers to more effectively link, strengthen and, if possible, even expand the strongholds of their bloc actions. That is done to the detriment of the real independence, that is nonalignment, of an enormous majority of countries of that part of the world.

It is by the durability of its orientation that the process of an increasingly deeper alliance between Egypt and Israel under the material, military and political guardianship of the United States is singled out from this web of entangled Middle Eastern ties. That alliance is not as yet a formally and publicly proclaimed alliance, but during the visit of Israeli Prime Minister Begin to Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria yesterday and today, mutual statements were made about sincere, friendly and fruitful talks between the two statesmen who have been addressing each other as dear friends for a long time. Their arrangements continue; they are being deepened and, what is important, they are being carried out with the guarantees of their own kind from the former Carter and present Reagan administration.

The essence of this process can by no means be found in the preparations for the so-called Palestinian autonomy in the occupied Arab territories. Although both Cairo and Jerusalem are very inclined to refer to that as the central point of the Israeli-Egyptian dialogue, no real results have been and none will be achieved in this respect. The actors involved need this topic as a smokescreen for the real goal of this rapprochement--an expansion and complementary organization of the American military-political bridgehead in the Middle-East. At one time that was entirely only Israel and, partly and separately, also Lebanon. Now that is already an organized front stretching from the Levant across Sinai, Suez, the Nile Delta and the depth of the Egyptian African territory to the borders of Libya.

Egypt has in fact ceased to dispute and has now accepted in silence the Israeli law on annexing the entire city of Jerusalem, which the United Nations has almost unanimously condemned. President as-Sadat has even glossed over the fact that only yesterday Jerusalem announced the opening of yet another new Jewish settlement on the occupied right bank of Jordan and explicitly also renounced the position of the Arab League that the PLO is the only legitimate and independent representative of the interests of the Arab people of Palestine. Some Palestinians from the occupied territories--and As-Sadat no longer calls these territories occupied but said instead that these territories are Judea, Transjordan and Gaza--that is, some Palestinians from these territories should be included in the Egyptian delegation to the talks with Israel. But since Begin refuses to accept even that, As-Sadat also agrees that at this time the participation of the Palestinians in the talks is not desirable. Thus, the Palestinian cause has been definitely abandoned in this dialogue, all Israeli theses have been accepted and Begin only agreed to 2-day talks on the so-called Palestinian autonomy toward the end of September.

It cannot as yet be perceived and it has not been publicly announced what talks have been held and what possible agreements have been reached about the very risky situation in southern Lebanon; about the attitude of the two countries toward Syria, Libya, Iraq, Ethiopia and South Yemen; about the policy of Israel and Egypt toward the big powers, and about the mutual cooperation between the two, until recently, principal local opposing powers in the Middle East. On this occasion also, in all the announcements and statements by the Middle East negotiators, we must obviously read more into what they have kept to themselves than into what they have said.

SERBIAN PRESIDENT VIDIC ADDRESSES KOSOVO PROBLEM

LD261610 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Kosovska Mitrovica, 26 Aug (TANJUG)--Our public, our party public, the war veterans in the country and our society's creative forces which have their basis in the daily efforts made by our working class and all our working people, render full support for the great work being carried out in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and designed to completely defeat the counterrevolutionary, irredentist and nationalistic elements and to create all the necessary conditions for an even faster development of Kosovo in all areas of life. The enemy irredentist activity in Kosovo wishes to hamper this very process.

This, among other things, was said by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, at the meeting of the political aktiv of the Kosovska Mitrovica municipality which took place in the Trepca combine.

At the beginning of his speech Vidic spoke of the meetings held in the republic institutions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia devoted to the socioeconomic development of Kosovo and cooperation between the republic and province leaderships. This practice, in the assessment made by Vidic, is of the greatest importance when there is joint concern to attain the necessary degree of cooperation and full and concrete planning of further joint activities both in the direction of the most successful development possible of Kosovo in the period ahead of us and with regard to full liquidation of counter-revolutionary activity.

Great political work, which anyway is always required among the people's masses--especially among young people--is unfolding in Kosovo. Here in Kosovo everything which was not done properly during the earlier period must be done quickly and with additional vigor, particularly as regards the development and interpretation of the policy of the League of Communists and of our overall self-management work. This has to be done from class positions, which were fairly neglected as a basis of our activities, which made it easier for nationalism and irredentism to take root in some environments. This is now being rectified. The substance and the meaning of anti-Yugoslav propaganda coming from Enver Hoxha's Albania is being interpreted much more actively. This propaganda continues to shore up the organized enemy activity by those individuals in the province who hold irredentist views and who, together with those who motivate them from outside, believe that the time has now come for action.

Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrans, Turks, Romanies and others in Kosovo overwhelmingly denounced the instigators of the disorders in March and April this year. They denounced both the objectives of their activity and their destructive behavior in relation to everything that the working people here are creating with their own hands, both for their requirements and for the sake of the best possible life.

It is of the greatest importance that measures are now being taken at the Yugoslav federal level to obtain a realistic concept of the further development of the Kosovo economy and of long-term social life, especially during the next 4 to 5 years.

For this reason the adoption of the 5-year plan has been put off in Kosovo so that the greatest possible clarity can be obtained in this respect and to make it possible to carry out a sound and concrete review of the possibilities and of our joint interests.

A number of decisions were adopted in the province this summer in order to strengthen the work of all political organizations, self-management structures and organs of authority, within the strict meaning of the word.

It is evident that enemy elements are continuing to make their presence felt in many ways and that they are keen to show that they are still here as an enemy organization. Recently this was discussed in the Provincial Assembly and in the League of Communists Provincial Committee. It was noted that even greater activity is required of all social self-protection organs in the province. The saboteurs of our free socialist self-management development must be hit and foiled everywhere. Nothing they are stressing in their slogans inside and outside our country can be implemented, because the working masses of the Albanian people, together with Serbs, Montenegrans and all other Yugoslav nations and nationalities, wish to build their free life within the framework of this truly free socialist self-management Yugoslavia of ours.

Vidic devoted a major part of his speech to the economic development of Kosovo.

The Serb Executive Council will shortly discuss what is the best way to use the 50 percent of resources which in future must be channeled into Kosovo on the basis of the attained agreements on the investment of resources in the underdeveloped republics, and especially into the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. It will be a good thing if the SFRY agreement on the implementation of this principle of associating the resources on this enlarged scale could be attained as soon as possible, because the deadline for the negotiations has already passed. Kosovo should actively endeavor to have this federal agreement attained as soon as possible so that a concrete plan of the development of Kosovo from these resources can really be produced. The fact that Kosovo has presented to all the SFRY its 57 proposals deserves every praise.

Vidic then spoke at length about the essence of the enemy slogan about Trepca: "Trepca is working - Belgrade is being built." What is the meaning of this chauvinist slogan? Has it got a realistic basis, or a social basis in our equal intranational relations, in our self-management socioeconomic relations, that is to say in our socioeconomic political system? In other words, are the conditions propagated by the aforementioned enemy slogan, which is identical to Tirana's slogans that Serbia and the Serb people exploit Kosovo and the Albanian nationality, which moreover is an expression of the absurd chauvinism propagated there, at all possible in our country?

The Socialist Republic of Serbia's plan for 1981-1985 envisages using considerable resources to encourage the faster development of the [Trepca] lead and zinc mine. This should contribute to solving specific difficulties that now exist between inadequately developed mining production and the relatively developed metallurgical and processing capacities.

The enemy slogan "Trepca is working--Belgrade is being built" has much wider implications on relations both in our republic and in the country as a whole. Comrade Fadilj Hodza recently spoke of the enormous contribution which the Yugoslav associated labor has made to the faster development of Kosovo's economy, education, health and standard of living. The results of this contribution are visible at every step one makes both here and in Kosovo.

Vidic then spoke of the size of the contribution made by the Serbian associated labor within the perimeters of this policy and which was carried out through the federal fund, and of the size of the direct and special contribution which the Serbian associated labor makes to the faster development of Kosov, including Trepca.

The resources which the Socialist Republic of Serbia has secured for the faster development of Serbia through the federal fund amounted to 2.72 billion dinars in 1976-1980 alone. The Serbian resources made available through the federal fund to finance social activities (schools, hospitals and others) amounted to 4.2 billion dinars during the same period. The Socialist Republic of Serbia's special contribution in addition to the aforementioned sums amounted to over 1 billion new dinars during the same period.

Moreover, the federation has always advocated the idea that the development of Kosovo be encouraged by other economic and development policy measures. In this respect, Kosovo was given custom facilities, special foreign currency resources and favorable international bank credits. In addition, the annual repayments of domestic and foreign credits were assumed and special working capital was provided.

It should be borne in mind that all this was done in the Socialist Republic of Serbia when in addition to Kosovo, the republic had another big inadequately developed area comprising 51 municipalities with over 1.5 million inhabitants, said Vidic.

Also, Vidic continued, we will not allow anyone with demogogic and transparent slogans such as "Kosovo--a republic willy-nilly," and its action on this basis to attempt to wreck the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. Such slogans are still written here and there and Radio Tirana will grow hoarse supporting them in its daily transmissions. All this is in vain. Kosovo is an integral part of both the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the SFRY. This is the will of all our nations and nationalities. We shall not allow anyone to use this or similar slogans in order to build bridges of irredentism and separatism in our country.

Autonomous provinces established during the national liberation war and socialist revolution within the framework of the socialist, federal, state and political system established in our country--especially since the adoption of constitutional amendments in 1968 and 1971--have increasingly become elements of Yugoslav federalism. However, this in no way changes either the essential basis of the existence of autonomous provinces, their number or the character of autonomy as a function. The autonomy of the provinces in the Socialist Republic of Serbia is not at all "a minimum which has been attained." It cannot be used nor will we allow it to be misused as a point of departure for nationalist irredentist or counterrevolutionary appetites and ambitions.

This is the constitutional position. The 1974 SFRY Constitution, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the constitutions of the autonomous provinces have defined the autonomy of the provinces and their active participation in the implementation of the agreement-seeking and negotiations between the republics and provinces of the federation. In addition the active role of the provinces in the functioning of the Socialist Republic of Serbia as a whole has been laid down in a meaningful way.

In our country an attack on our constitutional system is a punishable act. In addition, we will not allow anyone from the outside to interfere in our life.

With a view to developing good-neighborly relations between our country and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we advocate mutual respect, full equality, reciprocity and other principles of neighborly relations. Like any other country, we are sensitive to interference in our internal affairs, irrespective of where it may come from. Albanian nationality in the SFRY in such good-neighborly cooperation served and should serve as a bridge which links the two countries, bringing them closer together; it cannot be treated as an object of subversive or other such enemy activity.

The development of international relations clearly shows that the foreign policy conducted by the SFRY and its position as a nonaligned country in this geopolitical area is in keeping with the essential interests of peace in this part of the world. This position is in the best interest of the broad international community.

Let us hope that one day this will be understood in Tirana as well.

The SFRY's very broad circle of friends among the UN member-countries, in the Nonaligned Movement, in the international workers movement and among people of goodwill throughout the world represents not only a testimony of the reputation which we have acquired with our struggle for freedom and for the independent development of our socialist self-management community, but also a special, invaluable and great pledge of our security.

With regard to practical cooperation with Albania, I think that within the Socialist Republic of Serbia we must encourage better coordination, bearing in mind particularly the mistakes committed during the previous period.

Generally speaking, the months behind us have shown that it is in our common interest--I am thinking of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the relations in our republic as well as of the SFRY as a whole--to make our full contribution to an all-round promotion and improvement of all our republic's constitutional changes as conscientiously as possible, with full analysis of the problems and by working together. This task has been placed before us by the experience of the times that have just passed. The task has also been clearly defined at the LCY Central Committee session which was devoted to an examination of the situation in connection with activities of counterrevolutionary elements in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Those people in our public who are coming up with unacceptable and problematic opposition to the need to discuss these topics are very much mistaken. The tasks in this area must be successfully resolved, Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, said in conclusion.

SERBIAN COUNCIL VIEWS PRICES, ALBANIAN TEXTBOOKS

AU261704 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Excerpts] At its session today, the Serbian Executive Council discussed a report on violations of regulations in the field of commodity trade, a report on the use of textbooks written and published in Albania, and the issuance of certificates with the Kosovo seal without the name of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the schools providing instruction in the languages of nationalities in the Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja communes. The council also discussed the current problems of livestock breeding. The following is a report by Momcilo Boskovic:

The Executive Council demands energetic action by market inspectors in preventing the unlawful actions of work organizations in implementing the price regulations. This demand is made in view of a large number of uncovered economic offenses and violations. The sale of products at prices higher than those approved by the appropriate organs is the most frequent form of violation of price regulations by production organizations. The most frequent violations of price regulations have been found in the organizations of associated labor producing, processing and selling alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages, the organizations processing fruit and vegetables, the producers of livestock feed and the industry of agricultural machines. The situation is similar also among the organizations making furniture and leather goods as well as the textile industry.

All this requires intensive activity and vigilance by the inspection organs. We must encourage them and assist them to the maximum possible extent in their work and we must not permit any violations of laws under pressure from some officials in the individual communes, Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, pointed out.

In future, the republican market inspectorate must constantly control the work of communal inspectorates, because the runaway prices are assuming increasingly serious proportions.

The council also discussed the use of textbooks written and published in Albania and the issuance of certificates with the Kosovo seal without the name of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the schools providing instruction in the languages of nationalities in the Presevo, Bujanovac and Mededja communes. It also discussed the practice of using the textbooks published by the Kosovo Institute for Textbooks in those schools in Serbia in which the instruction is in the Albanian language. This practice has had its good and bad aspects. It is good that in this way cooperation has been developed between the Serbian and Kosovan school systems, especially in view of the fact that the elementary and vocational education programs are primarily the same in both systems. However, this cooperation has also had its bad aspects. The quality of these textbooks has not been analyzed, and their ideological and scientific value has not been assessed in Serbia. The latest events have prompted an evaluation of these aspects of the textbooks involved as well as increasingly frequent discussions about the unscientific views in these textbooks in the fields of history, the mother tongue and literature.

The review of the conditions and work of the schools in the Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja communes revealed that some textbooks written by authors from Albania have been used also. It was noted in this connection that the reviewers of the textbooks were the appropriate experts from Kosovo, mainly professors of Pristina University. All the recent press articles in connection with the issuance of certificates without the seal of Serbia are true, Milan Milutinovic, republican secretary for education and science, emphasized.

The council formed a commission and charged it with the task of determining how all of that has happened, because it must not be passed over lightly. The responsibility of individuals must be determined to see who covered up all of that and what the education inspectorates and other responsible individuals within the school system were doing.

HODZA VIEWS PRINCIPAL WEAKNESSES OF KOSOVO LC

LD270820 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 26 Aug 81

[Text] Kosovska Mitrovica, 26 Aug (TANJUG)--Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia and of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza sees the principal weakness of the organization of the League of Communists in the Yugoslav Province of Kosovo in insufficient activity of the party among the youth.

Speaking at Kosovska Mitrovica (industrial center of the Yugoslav province of Kosovo) today, Hodza pointed out that party organizations in Kosovo were shut in themselves, with sufficient contacts with people's masses and insufficiently vigilant towards the activity of enemies of Yugoslavia. Personal mistakes of people who led the party were also manifested, Hodza emphasized, and added that they must "feel guilt and receive sanctions".

The escalation of the activity of hostile forces in Kosovo in April and May this year was also enabled by the worrisome situation in the Kosovo economy the member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia said. In the course of the last two months the situation has been improving to some extent, Hodza said.

In the coming period unmasking of the enemy and (?the stabilization) of the situation in the economy of the province are, according to Hodza, two basic lines of immediate activity of all subjective forces of Kosovo, and especially of the working class.

BORBA SEES NEED FOR CHANGE IN KOSOVO ECONOMY

AU252126 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 81 p 7

[Jovan Radovanovic article: "Kosovo: How To Plan Development: Plan 'Under Review'"]

[Summary] "The situation in which the Kosovo economy has found itself is by no means enviable and continues to represent a good pretext for enemy activities." But it is this situation that has prompted both the politicians and the responsble people in the economy "to point the finger, more resolutely than in the past, at an important and at times decisive factor of development, 'the human factor' or more precisely, at the climate of irresponsibility, lack of discipline, intolerable negligence and extreme lack of vigilance, a climate in which even production sabotages have been possible." The fact is that all the efforts to stabilize the political situation in Kosovo might be in vain if they are not accompanied by simultaneous efforts toward economic stabilization.

A change is badly needed in Kosovo. "Naturally, it cannot be expected that all that will be achieved without the assistance of all republics and the Province of Vojvodina." The Kosovo economy must move toward closer ties with the entire Yugoslav economy because its closed nature has resulted in the consequences that cannot be quickly eliminated. According to the latest analysis of the Federal Institute for Social Planning, in the last plan period Kosovo increased its industrial production by 4.1 percent and its agricultural production by 0.9 percent as compared with the planned increases of 11.8 and 4.1 percent, respectively. In the current year, the province has already exceeded its projected investments by a total of 15 billion dinars. and the province's "'burden' of all started and incomplete investment projects has now reached a total amount of 77 billion dinars," an unbearable burden for the province's economy, whose total losses now amount to 1.3 billion dinars.

In the last 5 years, the federal fund for undeveloped regions alone has contributed 51 billion dinars for investments in Kosovo. "Thus, there have been no great problems in financing the investment projects, but there have been problems as regards the association and the linking of the Kosovo economy with the organizations of associated labor in other parts of the country. Regionalization and encapsulation, the disease of the entire Yugoslav economy, have been further intensified and have become more serious here as a result of the strong activity of the technobureaucratic and statist structures, and they have resulted in the consequences that all of us, as a community, felt in the eruption of demonstrations in April."

In the next 5 years, the Yugoslav community will invest 115 billion dinars, including 64 billion dinars through the federal fund for the development of undeveloped regions, for Kosovo's development. In this connection, it is especially necessary to point out such joint ventures by Yugoslav collectives as the following: The Nis machine-building industry will build a factory in Decani; the Celje aero work organization will build a factory in Kosovska Mitrovica; the Izola Implas and the Podujevo Farol work organizations are jointly building a new plant; the Ljubljana Termika work organization is completing the construction of part of new production plants in Pristina; the Sarajevo Energoinvest work organization is beginning the construction of a new factory in Pristina; and the Pancevo Utva factory is prepared to build a factory for mixers in Prizren.

It can be expected that in the coming months the 5-year development plan will take its full shape as a result of the intensive consultations and accords between economic representatives of Kosovo and all republics in recent months.

"What is encouraging in this difficult situation is the fact that the Kosovo people themselves are becoming increasingly aware of the need for a change in the province's development and of the fact that that change cannot be made without the intensified personal responsiblity of all of them."

The structural disproportions are greater and more conspicuous in the Kosovo economy than anywhere else in the country. The process of orienting the economy to processing industries that will use the raw materials available in Kosovo, and of modernizing the agriculture whose unutilized potentials are extensive, must be initiated as soon as possible. It will be a long-term process.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA ORGANS VIEW EARTHQUAKE RELIEF

AU251909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 81 p 3

[Summary] Sarajevo, 22 Aug (TANJUG)--At today's joint session of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists and the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina, it was reported that the 13 August earthquake in the area of northwestern Bosnia caused extensive damage in housing, economy, schools, health institutions and the economic and communal infrastructure. According to the available information so far, more than 25,000 residential housing units were damaged, including 4,000 units which were heavily damaged. The earthquake also damaged more than 30 large production plants.

Discussing the activities to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake, the Presidium and the Presidency concluded that all forms of self-managing and social organization quickly and successfully acted in the relief actions after the earthquake and that the communal organs and work organizations of Bosnia-Hercegovina as well as the appropriate organs and organizations of other republics and provinces promptly contacted the Bosnia-Hercegovina organs and organizations and the individual communes stricken by the earthquake to offer and extend their help, thus demonstrating a high degree of solidarity.

It was pointed out at the session that "the earthquake relief actions must be undertaken and carried out in accordance with the principles of the stabilization policy" and that, accordingly, the development plans and programs and the entire activity or organizations of associated labor and the sociopolitical communities and organizations in the earthquake-stricken region and in Bosnia-Hercegovina as a whole must be reassessed and brought in line with the need to refrain from or postpone or reorient certain investment projects.

Joining the solidarity action for the earthquake relief, members of the Presidium and the Presidency decided to make their personal contributions in the amounts equal to their individual 5-day earnings and recommended to the sociopolitical organizations, state organs, organizations of associated labor, self-managing interest communities and all other self-managing organizations and communities to initiate an action for contributions from their members in the amount of their 1-day earnings in August and September, depending on the economic capabilities of the working people and citizens. Those who have high personal incomes should make larger contributions, the Presidium and the Presidency recommended.